Semi-Weekly Standard.

NOL. VII. RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3, 1856. No. 4.

THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Editor and Proprietor.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

⁂ Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.
Oliver H. Perry, State Librarian.

LITERARY BOARD.

Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.

COMMISSIONERS.

Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
B. F. Moore, City Attorney.

COURTS.

The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.

Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Oliver H. Perry, Assistant do.
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.

Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.

The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.

Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.

This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.

DIRECTORS.

On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.

William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood*, K. N., 4. *Samuel P. Benson*,
2. *John J. Perry*, K. N., 5. *Israel Washburn*,
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton*, K. N., 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike*, K. N., 2. *Mason W. Tappan*, K. N.,
3. *Aaron H. Cragin*, K. N.

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham*, 2. *Justin S. Morrill*, K. N.,
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
1. *Robert B. Hall*, K. N., 6. *Timothy Davis*, K. N.,
2. *James Buffington*, K. N., 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks*, KN.,
3. *William S. Damrell*, K.N., 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp*, KN.,
4. *Linus B. Comins*, K. N., 9. *Alexander De Witt*, K.N.,
5. *Anson Burlingame*, K.N., 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee*, K. N.,
11. *Mark Trafton*, K. N.

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee*, K. N. 2. *Benj. B. Thurston*, K. N.,

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke*, K. N., 3. *Sidney Dean*, K. N.,
2. *John Woodruff*, K. N., 4. *William W. Welch*, K. N.

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner*,
2. *J. S. Stranahan*, K. N., 18. *Thomas R. Horton*,
3. *Guy R. Pelton*, K. N., 19. *Jonas A. Hughston*,
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson*, KN
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N., 21. *Henry Bennett*, K. N.,
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty*, KN.,
7. *Thomas Childs*, K. N., 23. *William A. Gilbert*,
8. *Abram Wakeman*, K. N., 24. *Amos P. Granger*,
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan*,
10. *Ambrose S. Murray*, 26. *Andrew Oliver*,
11. *Rufus H. King*, K. N., 27. *John M. Parker*,
12. *Killian Miller*, K. N., 28. *William H. Kelsey*,
13. *Russel Sage*, K. N., 29. *John Williams*, D.,
14. *Samuel Dickson*, 30. *Benjamin Pringle*,
15. *Edward Dodd*, K. N., 31. *Thomas T. Flagler*, K. N.,
16. *George A. Simmons*, 32. Solomon G. Haven, K.N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards*, K. N.

New Jersey.
1. *Isaiah D. Clawson*, K. N., 3. *James Bishop*, K. N.,
2. *George R. Robbins*, K. N., 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington*, K. N.

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson*, K. N., 14. *Galusha A. Grow*, K. N.,
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce*, K. N.,
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd*, K. N.,
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison*, K. N.,
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie*, K. N.,
7. *S. C. Bradshaw*, K. N., 19. *John Covode*, K. N.,
9. *A. E. Roberts*, K. N., 21. *David Ritchie*, K. N.,
10. *John C. Kunkel*, K. N., 22. *S. A. Purviance*, K. N.,
11. *James H. Campbell*, K.N., 23. *John Allison*, K. N.,
12. *Henry M. Fuller*, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick*, K. N.

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S. Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day*, 11. *V. B. Horton*, K. N.,
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway*, K. N.,
3. *L. D. Campbell*, K. N., 13. *John Sherman*, K. N.,
4. *Matthias H. Nichols*, 14. *Phileman Bliss*,
5. *Richard Mott*, 15. *Wm. R. Sapp*, K. N.,
6. *J. Reece Emrie*, K. N., 16. *Edward Ball*, K. N.
7. *Aaron Harlan*, K. N., 17. *C. J. Albright*, K. N.,
8. *Benj. Stanton*, K. N., 18. *Benj. F. Leiter*, K. N.,
9. *C. K. Watson*, K. N., 19. *Edward Wade*,
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings*,
21. *John A. Bingham*, K. N.,

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour*, K. N.,
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace*, K. N.,
4. *Wm. Cumback*, K. N., 9. *Schuyler Colfax*, K. N.,
5. *D. P. Holloway*, K. N., 10. *Samuel Brenton*,
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne*, 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth*, 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton*, K. N., 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox*, K. N., 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard*, K. N., 3. *D. S. Walbridge*, K. N.,
2. *Henry Waldron*, K. N., 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington*, K. N.

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne*,
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans,"
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
W. W. WOODEL.
April 23, 1856. 45—.

LEWIS' PURE LEAD.—A LARGE SUPPLY Lewis' Pure Lead, just received and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 13, 1856. 33—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FORTY ADDITIONAL PATIENTS can now be received in the Asylum.

Applications can be made to the Physician and Superintendent, EDW'D C. FISHER.
Raleigh, April 4th, 1856. 41—tf.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c. just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

INSANE ASYLUM.—ORDERED BY THE BOARD of Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum that hereafter those persons who desire to visit this Institution must do so on Thursday of every week only. Visitors on any other day will not be able to gain admittance into the Institution unless provided with a written permission from one of the Commissioners or from the attending Physician. It is also directed by the Commissioners that all persons should abstain from walking or riding, either for pleasure or exercise, through the Asylum grounds or around the Asylum buildings, as such things are sources of annoyance and distraction to the patients of the Institution.
Raleigh, July 17, 1856. 68—swtf.

NEW BOOKS.—ENGLISH TRAITS BY RALPH Wald Emerson.
The Last of the Forester's, by Jno. Estor Cook, author of Virginia Comideans.
The Life and Adventures of James P. Beckwourth.
Irving's life of Washington, vol. 1 and 2, 12mo.
The Baked Head and other stories, being No. 2, modern story teller. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
September 15, 1856. 86—

150 COPIES OF HARPER FOR OCTOBER just received at POMEROY'S.
September 20, 1856. 87—

SPLENDID CIGARS.—50,000 CIGARS OF VARIOUS brands in store, and for sale very low at wholesale and retail.
If you want a good cigar at a small price be sure to give us a call.
PESCUD & GATLING.

POT ASH.—1000 POUNDS POT ASH FOR SALE low by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

L FOR SPRING TRADE—WE SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20	dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40	dozen French Skins, best quality,
40	" American Calf Skins,
90	" Lining and Binding Skins,
10	" Morocco Skins,
800	Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50	" Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 41—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.

RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."

Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.

Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed*, and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat*. It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at
PESCUD & GATLING'S.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 13th, 1856. 41—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTMENTS are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.

Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.

The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.

For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 85, of Revised Code.

As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.

The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.

It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.
CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.
Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

THOMAS S. GILLIAM,

Iron, Steel, and Metal Warehouse, No. 21, Bollingbrook St.
PETERSBURG, VA.

I HAVE ESTABLISED MYSELF FOR THE TRANSaction of a General Iron, Steel, and Metal Business, and invite the attention of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants visiting this market, to an examination of my large and varied assortment; my arrangements being such as will enable me to sell at the lowest rates. Railroads, Machinists, Blacksmiths, and the Trade generally, will find it to their interest to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
THOMAS S. GILLIAM.
Sept. 5, 1856. 83—sw3m.

TAKE WARNING.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPROVING HIS STORE the subscriber has removed three doors South of his old location, to the building formerly occupied by Mr. Primrose, and at present by Messrs. Booker & Cole, in connection with himself, where he would be pleased to wait upon his friends and patrons.

In view of placing an entire new stock in store for the coming season, he offers his present stock of goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Clothing and furnishing goods of every variety and style, at *prime cost for cash*, or a small advance to punctual customers.

He most earnestly requests those indebted to him, (some of whom seem to forget he has any use for money,) to come forward and settle their notes and accounts before another Court arrives, and oblige
ISAAC PROCTOR,
Merchant Tailor.
Raleigh, July 24, 1856. 71—swtf.

LAND FOR SALE.—I OFFER FOR SALE MY valuable tract of land, lying in Wake county, about eleven miles West of Raleigh, near the N. C. Railroad, and containing 775 acres, about one half of which is pine land and the other half oak land. It is all well timbered, and there is a good opening for a steam saw mill. The pine land will produce large quantities of turpentine. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, &c.

If not previously disposed of at private sale, I shall sell the above land at auction, at the Court House door, in Raleigh, on Monday, the 17th of November, it being the week of Wake County Court. The land will be sold in a body, or divided to suit purchasers. Terms made easy.
W. G. STRICKLAND.
Nov. 1, 1856. 99—swid.

Mayor's Office,
RALEIGH, Sept. 9th, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APPLICAtion will be made to the next General Assembly, for an Amendment to the Charter of the City of Raleigh.
WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, May.
84—sw3m.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—Iy.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

CARROLL HOUSE,

CHESTERVILLE, S. C.

THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."

He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan. 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.—WE OFFER FOR sale, at low rates,

10,000	pounds	White Lead of various brands,
500	gallons	Linseed Oil,
200	"	Spts. Turpentine,
100	"	Copal and Japan Varnish,
100	"	Cotton Seed Oil,
500	lbs.	Venetian Red,
500	"	Spanish Brown,
300	"	Litharge,
200	"	Pa. Black,
200	"	Tera de Sceina,
200	"	Umber,
500	"	Yellow Ochre,
100	"	Vandyke Brown,

And a large stock of all the usual kinds of paint used here. Our stock is replenished from week to week to supply the demand, and our prices compare favorably with those charged in Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington.
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.

AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.

All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.

Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.

Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
23—tf.

FOR THE SICK.—RICE FLOUR, FARINA, CORN Starch, Tapioca Sago, Arrow Root, and Gelatine, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CANTWELL'S JUSTICE—THE NORTH CAROLINA MAGISTRATE. This is an improvement upon and designed to take the place of Swaim's Justice. Price $3 50—postage 36 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
August 29, 1856. 81—

RICHMOND IN BY-GONE DAYS; BEING REMiniscences of An Old Citizen.

Extract of a letter from Washington Irving, Esq., to the author of "Richmond in By-Gone Days," dated July 1856:

"Your little volume was particularly acceptable to me. "Richmond in by-gone days" was Richmond as I knew it in the days of my youth, nearly fifty years since. Every page of your volume brought up some delightful recollection of scenes, and characters, long since passed away; for at Richmond at the time of my exit, there was a rare assemblage of the talent and beauty of Virginia, and the impressions I received then have ever made "the Old Dominion dear to me."

This book is for sale by
HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1856. 88—

SPECIAL TERM.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.—Superior of Law and Equity, Fall Term, 1856.

Ordered by his Honor, Judge Saunders, that a Special Term of this Court be held for the county of Wake aforesaid, at the Court House in Raleigh on the second Monday of January next, and that the Clerk give notice thereof.

The Officers of said Court, and Suitors and Witnesses in Civil Causes only, are required to attend accordingly.

Witness, John C. Moore, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Raleigh, this 8th day of October, 1856.
JOHN C. MOORE, C. S. C.
Raleigh, Oct. 13, 1856. 94—tf.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

PURSUANT TO A DECRETAL ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, will be offered at public auction on the premises, on the 28th day of November next, the land in the City of Raleigh, known in the plan of said City as part of lot No. 146, on which Mrs. Hannah Stewart formerly resided, situated on Fayetteville and Wilmington streets.—The lot will be divided into five equal parts, each having about 30 feet on Fayetteville street and extending back to Wilmington street. The sum of $2,532 60, to be assessed in equal sums from the purchaser of each lot, will be required to be paid in cash, and the residue of the purchase money, bonds, with interest from date, payable in six months with two good sureties. E. B. FREEMAN, Clerk.
October 2, 1856. 91—td.

Fencing Academy.

FENCING, THE BEST GYMNASTIC EXERCISE both for men and youths. The subscriber begs leave to inform the public generally that he will open his Salle d'Armes for the ensuing season, where he will give instructions in the art of FENCING, with the small Sword, the Sabre, the Bayonet or Lance, over K. R. WEATHER'S STORE, at old Temperance Hall, Raleigh, N. C.

This graceful, healthful, and useful art has been thorougly mastered by the subscriber, who was a pupil in one of the celebrated Military Academies in Europe, and he feels confident that those who patronize his Salle de'Armes will always rejoice that they seized the opportunity of becoming acquainted with an accomplishment so elegant, and exercise so conducive to sound and vigorous health, and a means of self-defence so free from the objections urged against other arts practiced with the same view. Where is there a person who can say that under the present circumstances, the knowledge of using weapons is unnecessary? A nation well exercised with weapons is the support—the pride of the country.

Further particulars, as also the best of references, can be obtained by calling at the Bookstore of Mr. W. L. Pomeroy.

The undersigned will commence as soon as he has twelve scholars. Please give your names to Mr. W. L. Pomeroy.

At the request of the pupils no spectators shall be admitted during the hours of private instruction.
ED. DeREU.
October 13, 1856. 94—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—Jas Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ran [illegible] Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W [illegible] McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

IRVINGS' WASHINGTON, VOL. III, READY for delivery to subscribers, at POMEROY'S.
June 26, 1856. 63—sw.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.—PESCUD & GATLING'S Drug Store is the place to get the most fragrant Perfumery and Emolient Soaps of every variety for a little money.

ORANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING purchased the above Hotel of R. Nichols, Esq., are now repairing and refurnishing, and will speedily have it completed in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all, even the most fastidious. They intend it for a first class House. Its situation being on King street, which is the principal thoroughfare to and from the Deport of the N. C. Railroad, and by far the handsomest street in the town, offers inducements to the visitors and sojourner which cannot be found elsewhere in the place. Our rooms, table and stables will accommodate both man and horse, with the most comfortable home.

We shall keep no bar.

Families and persons wishing to spend the Summer in this delightful country, will find rooms especially adapted to their convenience.

We hope to receive what we are determined to merit, a liberal share of patronage.
H. C. STROUD & CO.
Hillsboro', N. C., June 20, 1856. 61—swtf.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY HAVING made arrangements with the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, and re-established their office in Raleigh, N. C., are now prepared to transport Freight, Specie, Bank-notes, and parcels of every description, to and from all the principal Cities North, South and West of Raleigh, *at the most reasonable rates.*

Also the following stations on the line of the Raleigh & Gaston railroad: to Franklinton, Henderson, Warrenton, Gaston & Weldon.

The Express will run with the speed and regularity of the mails, and in charge of special messengers.
WM. WHITE, Jr. *Agent.*
Office at the old stand, near the Yarborough House.
Sept. 2, 1856. 82—tf.

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.

All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts Baltimore, Md.

We have now on hand and are constantly receiving an extensive assortment of Ready made clothing for the spring and summer,—also Hats, Boots & Shoes, and every thing in the line of gentlemen's wear, which we are selling *very cheap*, as we can afford to do, because we manufacture our own clothing and shoes. Give us a call and be convinced.
SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1856. 48—tf.

ATTENTION!—ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE firm of Booker & Cole are now positively the last time requested to come forward and pay their notes and accounts to me, the undersigned being one of the above named firm, which firm will no longer continue; and all demands that are not settled immediately will be found in the hands of an officer. The undersigned may be found at Wm. Cook's store, (Ira Beckwith's old stand,) opposite Lawrence's Hotel.
J. W. COL
Raleigh, Oct. 18, 1856. 95—swtD

"Oh wad some power the giftie gi'e us,
To see oursels as ithers see us."

At the Daguerrean Gallery of HAVENS & MALLON *your wish can be gratified.*

MR. MALLON, (OF THE FIRM,) HAS JUST returned from the Northern cities where he acquired *all* the new styles of Daguerreotyping, as well as the latest and most approved *modus operandi* of transferring the "human face divine" to GLASS, *in all the natural colors*, known as *Ambrotypes*. Also, pictures on IVORY which cannot be surpassed.

Don't forget that we color Ambrotypes as *natural as life*, and warrant a likeness.

We keep a large assortment of Daguerreotype and Ambrotype stock on hand which will be sold to the trade at the lowest cash pries.

BATH REGULATOR.

Havens & Mallon's Nitrate of Silver Bath Regulator for Ambrotypes, to make an old Bath work as good as a new one, to prevent "fogging," specking, &c., will be sent to any part of the Union. Freight pre-paid on the receipt of ten dollars.
Raleigh, October 1, 1856. 92—tf.

Wyche's Cultivating Plow.

PATENTED 26TH FEBRUARY, 1856. (THE BLAded Plow,) awarded $20 premium at the last N. C. State Fair; with cutting blades in the place of a moldboard; cuts, divides and turns over the soil; depositing the finer parts in the furrow, and turning over the turf, clods, &c., on the surface. Is cheap, light, and lasting, and easy to both driver and team. Admirably adapted to almost any purpose for which the plow is used.

For license to sell, with further information, address
W. E. WYCHE.
Brookville, Granville Co. N. C.
June 16, 1856. 1129—wtf.
J. H. Gooch, Oxford, N. C., solicits orders for the above plows.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.
BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.
August 19, 1855. 83—

SPECIAL TERM.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, GRANVILLE County, Superior Court of Law and Equity, September Term, A. D., 1856.

Ordered by His Honor Judge Person, that a Special Term of this Court be held for the County of Granville aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, to commence on the fourth Monday of November next, and continue for two weeks; and that the Clerk of said Court give notice thereof.

The Sheriff suitors and witnesses in civil cases are hereby notified of the order and required to attend accordingly.

As no State business will be done, defendants and witnesses in prosecutions and indictments are not required to attend. EUGENE GRISSOM, C. S. C.
Oxford, Sept. 8, 1856. 85—t4MN.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.—IN PINT AND quart Bottles just to hand and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF Rushtons' and Simes' in store.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.
April 16, 1856. 43—

PIANOS ON TRIAL—PAYMENT WITHHELD
We propose to purchasers of Piano Fortes to take our Instruments on trial in order to test what we say of their quality before paying for them.

Twenty years experience on our part satisfies our own minds, and we could get over fifteen hundred persons to unite with us in the opinion, that no establishment, North or South, can possibly furnish better or cheaper instruments than we do. E. P. NASH.
Nov. 14, 1856. 108—sw.

W. J. BINGHAM, ASSISTED BY HIS SON, proposes re-opening his Select School at Oaks, Orange County, N. C., on the 11th February, 1857.

A gentleman suitable to board schoolboys, can find a good situation here. Address
W. J. BINGHAM,
Oaks, Orange Co. N. C.
Nov. 21, 1856. 1—swtfpd.

For Sale.

THE LARGE AND EXCELLENT FARM, KNOWN as the Caddo Place; containing two thousand eight hundred (2,800) acres; about 900 acres cleared land, and the balance well timbered, and the whole mostly rich alluvial bottom. On the farm is a good and substantial two story brick house, double brick kitchen, brick smoke house, a good double roomed frame house, together with a black smith shop, and wagon making shop, and negro quarters sufficient to accommodate fifty or seventy-five hands. There is also on the place a good cotton gin house, and Press, and an excellent horse mill, and cribs, barns and stables. The Caddo river meanders through the whole length of the tract. There is a well of never failing and excellent water in the house yard, with milk house attached, and a splendid garden lot. There are several good springs on the place, and a very bold Chalybeate spring about 600 yards from the house. The Military Road, the great western thoroughfare to Texas, runs by the house. This is one of the richest, and most desirable places in south-western Arkansas. It is situate about four miles from Arkadelphia, the county town of Clark county.

Also, one thousand two hundred (1,200) acres in another farm, lying in Dallas county Arkansas, on the Ouachita River, a navigable stream, partly bottom, and partly up land, with sixty or seventy acres opened. The attention of persons intending to settle in Arkansas is invited to these lands.

Also, one thousand and forty (1040) acres, of superior Black lands, situated in Clark county, immediately on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Line, and six miles from water navigation, 400 acres of this tract cleared land.

Also, nine hundred (900) acres; lying in Clark county, about half bottom, and half uplands, nine miles from water navigation, and four miles from Rail Road line. One hundred (100) acres of this tract opened land.

Also, one thousand three hundred and forty (1340) acres, lying in Clark county, half rich bottom, and 25 acres opened, and the balance good upland.

Also, one thousand eight hundred (1800) acres, lying in Clark county, 100 acres opened; mostly rich bottom lands, and not subject to inundation.

All the above lands are finely Timbered and Watered.
For further particulars apply to
W. F. S. BARKMAN,
Arkadelphia, Arkansas.
Sept. 16, 1856. 90—tlJ.

NORTH CAROLINA BOOKSTORE.—H. D. TURNER, has for sale,

The Supreme Court Reports of North Carolina, uniform sets or single volumes—price reduced; Iredell's Digest, three volumes.

Swaim's Justice—Revised. The North Carolina Magistrate, a practical guide to the Laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, under the revised code of 1854–55, together with full instructions and numerous forms and precedents, by Edward Cantwell, Esq., LL. B. Counsellor at Law.

One vol. 8vo., containing nearly 900 pages, handsomely printed on good paper, and well bound, in law binding.
Price $3 50. Postage 36 cents.
Published and for sale by H. D. TURNER.

Also, at greatly reduced prices, in quantities or by retail, a complete assortment of School Books, Blank Books, Stationery, and Fancy Articles; Juvenile and Toy Books; all the New Publications as soon as issued; the Standard Publications in every department of Literature, Arts, and Science—and in every language, ancient or modern.

Music Books and Musical Instruments.
Writing Desks of Leather, Rosewood, and Mahogany.
Work Boxes of Leather, Rosewood, Mahogany, and Papier Mache.
Walking Canes and Whips, great variety.
Choice Gold Pens, in Silver and Gold Cases.
Velocipedes, Gigs, Hobby-Horses Barouches, Wheelbarrows, &c.
☞ Mathematical Instruments, Thermometers, and Paint Boxes, in great variety.
BOOKBINDING, in every variety, promptly executed in the neatest manner.
☞ SELECT GARDEN-SEEDS—every variety—warranted fresh and good—selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardeners in the Northern Country.
Nov. 18, 1856. 1—

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE A tract of superior land, containing about 252 acres, situate on both sides of Big Lick Creek, on the Hillsboro' and Fish Dam Road. There is no better land than this in the State, for the growth of Corn, Wheat, Cotton and Tobacco. There is on said land a good two-story dwelling, with seven rooms, and the necessary outhouses attached. Those wishing to purchase had better call soon or they will lose a bargain. CHESLEY JONES.
Nov. 21, 1856. 1—swtfpdlins.

THE WEEKLY STAR,

IS THE WASHINGTON CITY NEWSPAPER FOR persons at a distance to take. Its promptness and reliability concerning Washington affairs, and with reference to other matters of which information centres at Washington, has secured for The Daily Star an immense circulation. The Weekly Star contains all news appearing in the Daily, Capital Tales for the Fireside, &c., &c. Terms:—The Daily, $3 50 per annum; The Weekly, $1,25 per annum. To Clubs, the Weekly is mailed (addressed to each person) at $1 per annum. Subscriptions paid in advance.

Politically, The Star is "Southern Rights."
Address W. D. WALLACH, Publisher, Washington City.
Nov. 22, 1856. 105—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPER.

SOUTHERN MERCHANTS PREFERRING TO buy North of Mason & Dixon's line can be furnished with the names of my agents in the different Northern cities, by applying to me at Raleigh, N. C. Those who desire to save freight and forwarding charges, can buy of me direct by applying to.
C. W. BENEDICT,
Raleigh Paper Mills.
P. S.—All paper sold by me, direct, will be delivered free of freight at any depot on the North Carolina and Virginia Railroads.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE HIGHEST PRICES IN CASH PAID FOR COTTON and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.
Raleigh, Nov. 13, 1856. 103—6m.

5,000 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber would offer 5,000 acres of land for sale upon the most reasonable terms. The above lands are situated in Surry county, on both sides of the road leading from the Pilot Mountain to Rockford and Dobson, and two miles west of Wm. Gilliam's residence, all of which tract is in woods and well watered by the Ararat River and its tributaries, and well adapted to the growth of tobacco and grain. The most reasonable indulgence will be given to purchasers. For further particulars reference may be made to Wm. Gilliam, Pilot Mountain, N. C., or Germain Bernard, Wilson, N. C.

ALSO TO LEASE,

The plantation where Wm. Gilliam now lives, containing 50 acres, under cultivation. Also, the Pilot Hotel, Mineral Spring and Pilot Mountain. Reference made as above.
GERMAIN BERNARD.
Sept. 12, 1856. 1150—w3m

VERY HANDSOME LOTS OF CORAL AND CAMEO Breastpins, Ear Rings and Bracelets for the ladies. J. C. PALMER.

LAW CO-PARTNERSHIP.

A. M. & R. G. LEWIS HAVING ASSOCIATED themselves together in the practice of Law, one or the other can always be found at their office in Raleigh on Faytteville Street.

They will attend the several Courts of Wake, Franklin, Nash, Johnston, Wilson and Harnett. Also, the Terms of the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.
October 23, 1856. 97—tf.

SITUATION WANTED,

FOR EITHER THREE OR TWELVE MONTHS IN a Dry Goods Store, by a young man who has had four years experience in business in this place, and can give the best of reference as to punctuality, ability, &c., &c. For information apply to the Editors of this paper, or address Box, Raleigh, 155.
Raleigh, Nov. 13, 1856. 103—tf.

FOR SALE,
A Desirable Cottage Residence.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THE House and Lot, at present owned and occupied by him. The lot contains one-half acre, and is situated in the north-eastern suburbs of the city, and within seven or eight minutes walk of the Capitol.

The Dwelling contains four rooms, with a porch in front, front and back entries, closet, &c. There is also a good Kitchen and Smokehouse; also a Well in the yard fifty feet deep and affording five feet of water, which, for purity, has no superior in the city.

On the premises are an assortment of young shade and fruit trees which were selected with care.

A more favorable opportunity is seldom offered to those desirous of purchasing a desirable place, as it will now be sold on the most reasonable terms.

For further information as to price, terms, &c., &c., apply to the subscriber, or to Q. Busbee, Esq.
J. G. BROMELL.
Raleigh, Nov. 17, 1856. 104—sw2t

RUNAWAY.—THERE IS NOW CONFINED, IN the jail of my county, a negro man, aged about twenty-two years. He is of dark complexion, well built, likely, and calls himself Anthony Adams, and says he belongs in Port Jarvis, in the State of New York. Said negro is supposed to be a runaway slave. The owner will come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or said negro will be sold agreeable to the provisions of the statute regulating such cases.
P. F. WHITE,
Sheriff of Chowan County.
Edenton, N. C., Nov. 17, 1856. 104—6m.

Hotel for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING SERVED THE PUBlic 30 years in the capacity of landlord, and wishing to retire, offers his Hotel for sale.

This Hotel, situated near the Court House, on Main Street, 300 yards North of the N. C. R. R. Station, contains, in addition to Parlor, Hall, and large Dining Room, 27 comfortable Bed Rooms, all (5 excepted,) have fire-places; also, in process of completion, 7 other bed-rooms. On the premises are all necessary outbuildings, 2 wells, ice house, &c., &c.

Persons deserous of purchasing valuable property would do well to call soon.
J. P. MABRY, Proprietor.
Lexington, N. C. Nov. 17, 1856. 104—sw5tpd.
☞ Also, a new No. 1 Y. Level to dispose of.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature to erect a new county out of parts of Johnston, Wake, Nash and Franklin.
Nov. 15, 1856, 104—1m.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 28, 1856.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the petition of sundry citizens of Cherokee, Macon and Burke, praying relief to the purchasers of Cherokee lands. Referred to the committee on Cherokee lands.

Mr. Wilder, from the committee on banks and currency, reported the bill to repeal sections 5, 6 and 7 of the revised code, and recommended that it do not pass. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Gorrell, from the committee on the judiciary, reported the bill for the better securing costs in actions of ejectments, which passed its third reading.

Mr. Houston, from the same committee, reported the bill concerning widows, which was rejected.

Mr. Pool, from same committee, reported the bill to give courts of law jurisdiction in cases of land sold for partition. Recommitted to same committee.

Mr. Boyd offered a resolution instructing the committee on banks and currency to enquire into the expediency of the Public Treasurer's procuring from the United States Mint or branches, or elsewhere, an amount of specie equal to the whole amount of school fund subject to distribution, or such part thereof as may be convenient, of 25, 10 and 5 cent pieces, and that the same be paid to the different school superintendents of common schools in the several counties of the State, so as to afford to the citizens of the State a supply of specie of small size for change; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Hill introduced a bill to incorporate the Milton Junction rail road. Referred to committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, introduced a bill to amend an act, entitled an act "to incorporate the Cheoke turnpike company. Referred to committee on internal improvements.

A message was sent to the House of Commons, stating that the Senate has passed the following engrossed bill, "a bill to amend the constitution of the State of North Carolina."

Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

A number of reports presented from standing committees.

On motion of Mr. Hill, of Stokes, a resolution to provide accommodation for engrossing clerks, was read first time; and the rules being suspended, was read second and third time, and passed.

Mr. Morrison offered a resolution, instructing judiciary committee to enquire into the expediency of giving magistrates the same jurisdiction over free colored persons, as by law allowed over slaves.

The following bills were introduced, and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Houck, a bill concerning the militia.

Mr. Ogburn, a bill to establish male and female normal schools.

Mr. Houck, a bill to amend 78th sec. 48th chap. revised code.

Mr. Sharp, a bill concerning sheriffs bonds.

The bill incorporating Camden & Pasquotank new cut canal company, was taken up.

Mr. Mann moved to amend by inserting "one year," instead of "three years," his object being to compel the immediate commencement of the work.

Mr. Ferrebee opposed the amendment on account of the great difficulty of executing the work.

Mr. Gilliam commented severely on the past conduct of the dismal swamp canal company, and wished to amend by compelling them to commence the canal on 1st July, 1858, and have it completed in 1861.

Mr. Mann declined to adopt Mr. Gilliam's amendment, and after some discussion,

Mr. Mann's amendment was adopted, and the bill read second time.

A bill concerning executors and administrators. Read second time and rejected.

Mr. A. M. Lewis' bill to amend 71st sec. 34th ch. revised code, concerning crimes and punishments, passed its second reading.

Mr. Love's bill to amend and consolidate the acts relating to Johnston's creek turnpike company, was read second time.

Mr. Love having made some remarks in support of the bill, which was also supported by Messrs. Erwin and Caldwell; it passed.

Message from the Senate, transmitting the bill to amend the constitution of the State of North-Carolina—Free Suffrage.

Mr. Cotten moved to make the bill a special order of the day on Monday next, 12 o'clock.

Mr. A. M. Lewis, in consequence of the absence of several members who were anxious to record their votes in favor of the bill, moved to amend by inserting Friday instead of Monday.

Mr. Settle objected to any postponement to suit the convenience of individuals,—they were sent there to transact the public business, and he hoped Mr. Cotten would persevere in his motion.

Mr. A. M. Lewis again urged a postponement to a later day, as a number of members must be absent on Monday.

Mr. Stubbs, as a friend to the bill, wished to take vote to-day, and postpone until Friday next.

After some observations from Messrs. Gilliam, Waddell, Bridgers and Caldwell,

Mr. Cotten withdrew his motion.

Mr. Bledsoe did not wish to take a vote to-day, as the absent members would have an opportunity, by a postponement, to record their votes on this most important measure. He therefore moved the bill be made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. Stubbs suggested Friday, which being accepted, and the question put, the House refused to postpone. The bill then passed its first reading by the following vote:

For the bill—Messrs. Speaker, Badham, Barnes, Benbury, Bethea, Blanton, Bledsoe, Blow, Bridgers, Bright, Bynum, Bullock, Cansler, Clark, Cotten, Cox of Jones, Cox of Perquimans, Crump, Dancy, Dargan, Davidson, Dills, Eller, Erwin, Ferrebee, Foik, Gaither, Gentry, Gilliam, Glass, Hackney, Hall, Harrell, Hester, Hill of Stokes, Hill of Halifax, Houck, Holmes, Humphrey, Jarvis, Jennett, Jones, Kelly, Leitch of Robeson, Lewis of Wake, Lewis of Nash, Little, Long, Love, Lyon of Orange, Lyon of Granville, Mabry, Mann, Martin, Mason, Mathews, McIntosh, Meares, Montgomery, Moore, Morrison, Mosely, Outerbridge, Parker, Patterson, Pearson, Pickett, Pitchford, Ramsour, Rankin, Reeves, Richardson, Routh, Rumley, Rushing, Sauls, Scales, Settle, Siler, Smallwood, Southerland, Speer, Speight, Stewart, Stiles, Strayhorn, Stubbs, Tate, Thompson, Tomlinson, Toms, Waddell, Ward, Waugh, White of Sampson, White of Cabarrus, White of Bladen, Whitson, Williamson, Wilson and Withers—101.

Against the bill—Messrs. Caldwell, Eborn, Elliott, Foster, Ogburn, Scott, Sharp and Slaughter—8.

Absent—Messrs. Baxter, Hargrove, Jeffreys, Jenkins, Johnson, March, Masten, Outlaw, Rand, Yancy, and Leach of Davidson.

The Speaker announced the bill passed its first reading by the constitutional majority.

Mr. Settle moved to make the bill the special order for Monday next.

Mr. Blow moved to amend by inserting Friday.

Mr. Jones moved to insert Thursday, which being rejected,

Mr. Blow's amendment was adopted, and the bill made the special order for Friday, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Tomlinson's bill repealing certain sections of revised code, prohibiting hunting by night, was read third time.

Mr. Clarke proposed an amendment, which restricts the prohibition to deer hunting with fire-arms, which being adopted, the bill passed.

The bill authorizing the sale of lots in the town of Tarboro', was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Gentry's bill establishing a new county by the name of Alleghany, was read third time.

Mr. Ferrebee, considering the new county would not have the requisite number of inhabitants, moved that the bill be postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Scales opposed the motion. Being acquainted with that section of the country, he considered the new county as imperatively called for, and only an act of mere justice to the inhabitants of Ashe. He described the dangers and inconveniences arising from the present state of the roads, and made an impressive appeal on behalf of the bill.

Mr. Ferrebee having called for the yeas and nays, the motion to postpone indefinitely was rejected—yeas 8, nays 92.

The bill passed its third reading.

Mr. Erwin introduced a bill to establish a military and polytechnic school. Read and referred to committee on education.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 29, 1856.

After reading Journal for Friday, Mr. Hawkins, of Franklin, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Senate has received with profound regret, the distressing intelligence of the death of Dr. L. A. Jeffreys, a member elect of the House of Commons of the present General Assembly, from the county of Franklin.

Resolved, That we tender the expression of our deep sympathy to the family and relatives of the deceased on this mournful bereavement.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to the House of Commons, and the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That by way of tendering a further tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn until Monday 11 o'clock.

Mr. Hawkins, on presenting the above resolutions, said, it is with feelings of deep concern that I arise to announce to the Senate, the mournful intelligence of the death of my friend and colleague, Dr. L. A. Jeffreys. He died on Thursday last, at about 7 o'clock in the morning. He was a young man of fine talents and excellent qualities; universally esteemed by his friends and acquaintances,—and, in fact, to know him was to love him. As a physician, his qualifications were of an eminent order, and in this capacity, his services to the community in which he resided, were invaluable. At the earnest solicitation of friends, he reluctantly accepted the nomination of the democratic party of Franklin county, as their candidate for the House of Commons. Patriotic and self-sacrificing, he buckled on the armour, and fought a good fight in the cause in which he was enlisted, and was elected by an overwhelming majority, to the House of Commons. A young man of such vast promise, thus being cut off in the prime of life, produces sad reflections. Little did I think, when, together, Dr. L. A. Jeffreys and myself were canvassing the county of Franklin, that the painful duty was in reserve for me to announce to the Senate, and the General Assembly, his death! I had anticipated a far different state of things. But, sir, he is gone! His soul has passed from earth to that bourne from whence no traveler has ever yet returned. Peace—peace to his ashes, and undying reverence to his memory! He leaves behind a wife, and an interesting child, with many relatives and a host of friends, to mourn his loss. His remains were interred with masonic honors, of which fraternity he was a member, cherished and beloved. But, Mr. Speaker, I feel incompetent to do his memory justice.

Mr. Wilder said the deceased was well known in this community, and he should not do his constituents justice if he allowed the resolutions to pass without being indulged by the Senate to feebly express the feelings of his constituents at the announcement of this sad intelligence. He was a neighbor to the deceased for many years, he knew him in childhood—he knew him in his school-boy days. His early education was limited; but, he soon overcame this, and graduated with distinction at the Philadelphia Medical College. In his profession, he soon attained the highest distinction and won the universal esteem of the citizens of his new home. During the past spring, he was called into the political arena by his friends—to this call he yielded, and at the August election, he received the largest vote ever polled for any man in Franklin County; it was a triumphant campaign.

> ——"Thus prone is youth,
> Thus easily allured, to put his trust
> In fair appearances, and with hope elate,
> And naught suspecting, thus he sallies forth
> To learn experence in the storms of life."

I knew him well—his constituents did not mistake him—they did not overestimate his worth. Franklin County has lost an able Statesman—we lose the benefit of his ability—in our legislative councils. A few years ago, Franklin County lost another of the same name—he was a kinsman of Dr. L. A. Jeffreys. But who can estimate his loss to those, in whose circle he lived and moved, but a few short days ago. Then there were six brothers—four have gone! They have been suddenly cut off in their youth and usefulness.

Dr. Jeffreys had not been married long. He leaves behind those, whose main stay and hope in life he was,—it is not in our power to offer them consolation. L. A. Jeffreys is no more! When his friends write his epitaph, they can only say,

> "Happy is he who dies in youth,
> And whose renown is known."

He is gone!

> "Where millions lie lull'd to their portioned sleep
> By the deep murmuring streams of passing things:
> Tear thou that gloomy shroud,—spirit behold
> Thy glorious destiny!

Mr. Battle, of Nash, addressed the Senate as follows:

MR. SPEAKER: After what has been said by the Senators from Franklin and Wake, in honor of the deceased—Dr. Leonidas A. Jeffreys—I beg the indulgence of the Senate for a few moments; and I regret most seriously, the circumstances under which I am influenced or actuated to raise myself, feeble in speech as I am, in the Senate of North Carolina, before this aged and honored body of public servants and guardians of our beloved commonwealth, many of whom are wearing locks silvered with years of public service, before time marked the epoch of my earthly existence.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to express and intermingle my true feelings for, and do that simple and well merited justice to him who is gone, and left many friends to mourn his loss; and for him you will believe me, when I say that I have ever cherished the highest regard, and for whom I am pained to acknowledge my incompetency to iterate such sentiments of praise to his name and immaculate character, that I would feel proud that I could advance his many plausible traits, as appears too perfect for earthly existence, to where they are justly entitled to be meritoriously ranked in the highest estimation of all present, and perpetuate his name long in the memory of all friends and members in this Legislature, with whom, in the other end of the capitol, the county of Franklin, in August last, elected him by an overwhelming majority, to sit and deliberate. But I find myself inadequate to the task; I have not the language in control to depict the deceased, to draw that figure of the man, that Senators might see him and know him, as I have seen him, and have known him. Of him, indeed, 'tis pleasant to remember.

Mr. Speaker, the reading of the resolutions, and other evidences fresh in our hearing, must certainly satisfy beyond a doubt, every person within the sound of my voice, that Dr. Leonidas A. Jeffreys is no more! He departed this life as we are correctly informed, the day before yesterday—Thursday the 27th inst., leaving behind to mourn their irreparable loss, a widow and infant child, with a large circle of relations, and numerous confiding friends. He has paid the last debt of nature evidently fixed, and sealed upon the mortality of the soul, and due the great God of goodness, and ruler of the universe.

Its a debt you, Mr. Speaker, I, and all that now exist in this dying world certainly must pay, sooner or later, and we should beware that the call is not made at a time when we least expect it, while we are found destitute of the proficiency to meet it.

In this great moment, if we are defenseless, we have no time to make it, for

> "We must not pluck death from the Maker's hands,"

but be resigned to his will, with reverential praise to his rule over this, his mighty empire, that when he calls we must go, and may go in his favor.

I have every reason to believe, and hopefully trust, that be about whom I am talking, in the great struggle between time and eternity, made a fair surrender of his soul to our great "benefactor," and that he has gone in favor to that spiritual world, to enjoy a blissful time that will never perish.

Dr. Leonidas A. Jeffreys was some 3 or 4 years my senior, and I have known him, and worn reciprocally the highest regard, and most unperishable esteem for him, since the earliest periods of our boyhood. We were schoolmates in 1843, when those sociable ties of friendship were formed, which have since been kept alive, and cherished to the end of his earthly career, and now left for my continued entertainment as the surviver of that sociable compact of humanity; for he is gone to his lasting home, while I am yet spared to think of him, and speak to the praise of his time and name.

In him I have ever found a friend, an adviser, a gentleman and a man, as must be admitted by all who knew him; for to know him was to like him—acquire the former, and you have the latter.

In him were found the true impulses of nature portrayed in every feature, in every expression, so consonant with his dignity and address, as to command respect wherever seen, admiration wherever heard, and esteem wherever known.

He was one of those kind, smooth and unassuming men, alike whom few have ever been found, and with the full possession of such laudable traits, permit me to declare, that if he was not first, he was second to but few. For his age, he maintained a high and conspicuous position in society, as a man of strong mind, with fine conversational and oratorical powers, which must, could he have been spared to an advanced age, have gained for him, ere time could have grown far upon him, a distinguished name.—He had commenced the work in the political fields of Carolina, that would have gained him laurels. When in advanced age, might he well have retired from public life with all the honors due to a son of North Carolina's production, well to be regarded an example for the rising age, for whom industry and exertion both achieved a great and patriotic victory.

He was truly respectful and obesiant to old age and morality—and never more respectful than reverential to truth, and the great and varied duties that is man's mission to perform, under the injunctions of nature, and her laws of association.

But he is gone, no more to return, and who, with that versatility of mind, before which the most difficult subjects, when presented, are comprehended, is to fill the place on earth that he has vacated; with that like congeniality of mind and nature so plausible and efficient, as that which so much characterizes him, the subject of our sorrows—it's hard—indeed hard to find one.

Mr. Speaker, death, the common enemy of all, out-stretched her wings and folded him in her mighty empire, and he is no more to be seen on earth, "oaring his skiff over the dull stream of life—but departed and freed from the vanity of all earthly pursuits."

I sympathise with the family of the deceased in their great bereavement. It is at all times distressing to witness death within a family circle—but such a man, at such a time, just entering the meridian of his usefulness, and having but recently assumed the responsibilities of married life, and of a family—it is singularly portentous. For in his death his family have not only lost their first and best friend and protector, but the County of Franklin her Representative, and the State of North Carolina one of her most promising sons.

There is nothing we are told more certain than death—yet we can fix a period beyond which man cannot live, and a period over which he will live, and within the points, or at some intermediate period he must die. Then, who will be so prophetic as to imagine himself sufficiently wise to determine the time for the close of his own earthly career? Was the deceased able to decide upon the fixed point for himself a week before he died? No. Can any Senator now decide such for himself? No—no.

> "Death comes on amain,
> And exercised below his iron reign;
> That upward to the seat of life he goes;
> Sense fled before him! what he touched he frozed,"

and this monster "death" has touched to froze one of our esteemed members, Dr. Jeffreys, and he is gone, no more to be seen, and whose turn will be next we know not; let us then sympathise for and offer condolence to the family of him whom it pleased providence to arrest and take from the midst of his family and friends.

The will of the great inscrutable Ruler must be done, when he commands we must all submissively obey—when he calls we have to go and experience the pangs of death, of which it's even awful to think that we have all to meet this invincible monster over man, in that great journey, to that bourne "from whence no traveler returns."

Mr. Speaker, we must all know, and yet we know not when, that every man within the Senate walls will sooner or later constitute another such example as our deceased member, Dr. Jeffreys, to be viewed cold and lifeless by our families and friends in tears of sorrow. We too, like him, are of the same material with the rest of humanity, subject to death and decay, and are plainly told that "from dust thou art, and unto dust shalt return." We have all to pay the same debt, and I trust that peace hath gone with him who has paid his last.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and the Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Siler introduced a bill to incorporate the Macon turnpike company. Read and referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Crump introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Troy, Montgomery county. Read and laid on the table.

Mr. Blanton introduced a bill to repeal the act appointing a superintendent of common schools. Read and referred to committee on education.

Mr. Gilliam introduced a bill concerning deeds of trust and mortgages. Read and referred to the judiciary committee.

The bill to amend the seventh and eighth sections of the forty-fifth chapter of the revised code, relating to insolvent debtors, was taken up and read the third time, with some amendments recommended by the judiciary committee.

Mr. Ward moved an amendment exempting the library from execution.

Mr. A. M. Lewis opposed the amendment as opening a door to fraud.

Mr. Ogburn favored the amendment as an act of justice to the poor man.

Messrs. G. M. White and A. M. Lewis having made some remarks respecting the exemption of books from execution,

Mr. Ward said, as the people were taxed to support schools it was but just to exempt school and other books from execution. He hoped the Legislature would protect the poor man's library by inserting his amendment.

Mr. A. M. Lewis stated school books were already exempt.

Mr. Erwin read portions of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and wished the law to go further; but while willing to exempt every article necessary to a poor man's comfort, he objected to exempting a valuable library. His object being to protect the poor man—not the gentleman of leisure—and wished to have the bill recommitted.

Mr. Gilliam stated some of the difficulties which would arise if the law was changed, and wished to have the bill passed as amended by the judiciary committee.

On motion of Mr. Bynum the bill was recommitted to the judiciary committee.

A message from the Senate transmitting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate has received with profound regret the distressing intelligence of the death of Dr. L. A. Jeffreys, member elect of the House of Commons of the present General Assembly, from the county of Franklin.

Resolved, That we tender the expression of our deep sympathy to the family and relations of the deceased on this mournful bereavement.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to the House of Commons and to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That by way of tendering a further tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. Lewis, of Wake, in moving the adoption of the resolutions, passed a high but merited eulogium on the talents and moral worth of the deceased. He said he was himself a native of the county from which Dr. Jeffreys was a member elect, and now a representative of Dr. Jeffreys' native county, Wake. He referred in just and impressive terms to the personal and professional character of the deceased—to the call made upon him, in the buoyancy and promise of early manhood—a call which he could not resist, to abandon his profession to a great extent, and go into the public service; and he referred to his bearing and ability in discussion before the people—to his numerous friends in Wake and Franklin, who beheld with so much interest his rising fortunes, and whose hearts have been lacerated by this sudden and most melancholy bereavement. A noble-hearted young man, who, if he had been spared, would have been an honor to his family and one of the ornaments of the State, had passed away. It was a great blow upon his family and friends. The lesson it taught us all, should not be forgotten.—Death was busy always in the midst of life. Such events as this fall upon all who hear of them, as well as those immediately affected by them, with impressive solemnity. The injunction, "be ye also ready," should always be heard in our hearts. He could offer no adequate consolation to those near and dear to the deceased. They were in the hands of the great and benevolent Father of us all, and grace would be given them to sustain them in their deep afflictions.

Mr. Lewis, whose eloquent remarks were listened to with the most profound attention by the House, concluded by moving the unanimous adoption of the resolutions; which was done, and the House then adjourned.

[The proceedings of Monday are unavoidably crowded out. Nothing of any great public importance was done that day.]

Daniel Webster's Correspondence.

Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, are about to publish Daniel Webster's Correspondence. A few of the letters have been furnished to the Press in advance of the book. These possess peculiar interest for Virginians.

In 1824, Mr. Webster visited Thomas Jefferson at his home in Virginia. He wrote at the same time a description of the ex-President, and kept notes of his conversation, of which we give the following specimens:

THOMAS JEFFERSON DESCRIBED BY DANIEL WEBSTER.

DECEMBER, 1824.

Mr. Jefferson is now between eighty-one and eighty-two, above six feet high, of an ample, long frame, rather thin and spare. His head, which is not peculiar in its shape, is set rather forward on his shoulders; and his neck being long, there is, when he is walking or conversing, an habitual protrusion of it. It is still well covered with hair, which, having been once red, and now turning gray, is of an indistinct sandy color.

His eyes are small, very light, and now neither brilliant nor striking. His chin is rather long, but not pointed. His nose is small, regular in its outline, and the nostril a little elevated. His mouth is well formed, and still filled with teeth; it is strongly compressed, bearing an expression of contentment and benevolence. His complexion, formerly light and freckled, now bears the marks of age, and cutaneous affection. His limbs are uncommonly long; his hands and feet very large, and his wrists of an extraordinary size. His walk is not precise and military, but easy and swinging. He stoops a little, not so much from age as from natural formation.—When sitting he appears short, partly from a rather lounging habit of sitting, and partly from the disproportionate length of his limbs.

His dress, when in the house, is a gray surtout coat, kerseymere stuff waistcoat, with an under one faced with some material of a dingy red. His pantaloons are very long and loose, and of the same color as his coat. His stockings are woollen, either white or gray; and his shoes of the kind that bear his name. His whole dress is very much neglected, but not slovenly. He wears a common round hat. His dress, when on horse back, is a gray straight-bodied coat, and a spencer of the same material, both fastened with large pearl buttons. When we first saw him, he was riding; and in addition to the above articles of apparel, wore round his throat, a knit white woollen tippet, in the place of a cravat, and black velvet gaiters under his pantaloons. His general appearance indicates an extraordinary degree of health, vivacity and spirit. His sight is still good, for he needs glasses only in the evening. His hearing is generally good, but a number of voices in animated conversation confuse it.

Mr. Jefferson rises in the morning as soon as he can see the hands of his clock, which is directly opposite his bed, and examines his thermometer immediately, as he keeps a regular meteorological diary. He employs himself chiefly in writing till breakfast, which is at nine. From that time till dinner he is in his library, except that in fair weather he rides from seven to fourteen miles. Dines at four, returns to the drawing room at six, when coffee is brought in, and passes the evening till nine in conversation.—His habit of retiring at that hour is so strong, that it has become essential to his health and comfort. His diet is simple, but he seems restrained only by his taste. His breakfast is tea and coffee, bread always fresh from the oven, of which he does not seem afraid, with sometimes a slight accompaniment of cold meat. He enjoys his dinner well, taking with his meat a large proportion of vegetables. He has a strong preference for the wines of the Continent, of which he has many sorts of excellent quality, having been more than commonly successful in his mode of importing and preserving them. Among others we found the following, which are very rare in this country, and apparently not at all injured by transportation: L'Ednau, Muscat, Samian, and Banchette de Limoux. Dinner is served in half Virginian, half French style, in good taste and abundance. No wine is put on the table till the cloth is removed.

In conversation, Mr. Jefferson is easy and natural, and apparently not ambitious; it is not loud, as challenging general attention, but usually addressed to the person next him. The topics, when not selected to suit the character and feelings of the auditor, are those subjects with which his mind seems particularly occupied; and these, at present, may be said to be science and letters, and especially the University of Virginia, which is coming into existence almost entirely from his exertions, and will rise, it is to be hoped, to usefulness and credit under his continued care. When we were with him, his favorite subjects were Greek and Anglo-Saxon, historical recollections of the times and events of the Revolution, and of his residence in France from 1783-4 to 1789.

MR. JEFFERSON'S ACCOUNT OF PATRICK HENRY.

Patrick Henry was originally a bar-keeper. He married very young, and going into the same business, on his own account, was a bankrupt before the year was out. When I was about the age of fifteen, I left the school here, to go to the College at Williamsburg. I stopped a few days at a friend's in the county of Louisa. There I first saw and became acquainted with Patrick Henry. Having spent the Christmas holidays there, I proceeded to Williamsburg. Some question arose about my admission, as my preparatory studies had not been pursued at the school connected with that institution. This delayed my admission about a fortnight, at which time Henry appeared in Williamsburg, and applied for a licence to practice law, having commenced the study of it at or subsequently to the time of my meeting him in Louisa. There were four examiners, Wythe, Pendleton, Peyton Randolph and John Randolph. Wythe and Pendleton at once rejected his application. The two Randolphs, by his importunity, were prevailed upon to sign the licence; and having obtained their signature, he applied again to Pendleton, and after much entreaty and many promises of future study, succeeded in obtaining his. He then turned out for a practicing lawyer. The first case which brought him into notice was a contested election, in which he appeared as counsel before a committee of the House of Burgesses. His second was the Parsons cause, already well known. These and similar efforts soon obtained for him so much reputation, that he was elected a member of the Legislature. He was as well suited to the times as any man ever was, and it is not now easy to say what we should have done without Patrick Henry. He was far before all in maintaining the spirit of the Revolution. His influence was most extensive with the members from the upper counties, and his boldness and their votes overawed and controlled the more cool or the more timid aristocratic gentlemen of the lower part of the State. His eloquence was peculiar, if indeed it should be called eloquence; for it was impressive and sublime, beyond what can be imagined. Although it was difficult when he had spoken to tell what he had said, yet, while he was speaking, it always seemed directly to the point. When he had spoken in opposition to my opinion, had produced a great effect, and I myself been highly pleased, I have asked myself when he ceased: "What the devil has he said?" I could never answer the inquiry. His person was of full size, and his manner and voice free and manly. His utterance neither very fast nor very slow. His speeches generally short, from a quarter to a half an hour. His pronunciation was vulgar and viscious, but it was forgotten while was speaking.

He was a man of very little education of any sort; he read nothing, and had no books. Returning one November from Albemarle court, he borrowed of me Hume's Essays, in two volumes, saying he should have leisure in the winter for reading. In the spring he returned them, ad declared that he had not been able to go further that twenty or thirty pages in the first volume. He wrote almost nothing—he could not write. The resolutions of '75, which have been ascribed to him, have by many been supposed to have been written by Mr. Johnson, who acted as his second on that occasion; but if they were written by Henry himself, they are not such as to prove any power of composition. Neither in politics nor in his profession was he a man of business; he was a man for debate only. His biographer says that he read Plutarch every year. I doubt whether he ever read one volume of it in his life. His temper was excellent, and he generally observed decorum in debate. On one or two occasions I have seen him angry, and his anger was terrible; those who witnessed it, were not disposed to rouse it again. In his opinions he was yielding and practicable, and not disposed to differ from his friends. In private conversation he was agreeable and facetious, and while in genteel society, he appeared to understand all the decencies and proprieties of it; but, in heart, he preferred low society, and sought it as often as possible. He would hunt in the pine woods of Fluvana with overseers, and people of that description, living in a camp for a fortnight at a time without a change of raiment. I have often been astonished at his command of proper language; how he attained a knowledge of it I never could find out, as he read so little and conversed little with educated men. After all, it must be allowed that he was our leader in the measures of the Revolution, in Virginia. If we had not had him we should probably have got on pretty well, as you did, by a number of men of equal talents, but he left us all far behind. His biographer sent the sheets of his work to me as they were printed, and at the end asked for my opinion. I told him it would be a question hereafter, whether his work should be placed on the shelf of history or of panegyric. It is a poor book, written in bad taste, and gives so imperfect an idea of Patrick Henry, that it seems intended to show off the writer more than the subject of the work.

For the Standard.

Rev. Wm. A. Smith, D. D.

We see from the last issue of the "Standard," that the Oak City Guards have succeeded in putting into execution the very laudable enterprise of having a series of lectures delivered before them, in the city of Raleigh, during the ensuing winter. We were also gratified to see, that they had secured the services of gentlemen of the finest attainments, and the most widely extended reputations. Among those mentioned, none stand forth more pre-eminently distinguished than Wm. A. Smith, the able and popular President of Randolph Macon College. Having been intimately associated with Dr. Smith for the period of four years, we can speak, not only with pleasure but with confidence, of the noble impulses and generous feelings of his heart, and the gigantic powers of his intellect. As a debater, he has no superior; as a lecturer, he is transcendently lucid and powerfully argumentative; as a divine, he is zealous and convincing; as a hightoned gentleman, in all his intercourse with his fellow men, he is unsurpassed. Withal, Dr. Smith is the great champion of African slavery in the South. This subject has been under his investigation for many years, and we presume there is not a man in the Union who understands it more thoroughly than he does. He has been doing great service for the South, during the present year, by delivering lectures in various portions of Virginia, in response to special invitations. Wherever he has gone, he has commanded immense audiences, his efforts have elicited the greatest applause, and the great powers of his mind have been duly appreciated. The Dr. has recently published a book, which, in our judgment, is the ablest production extant upon the subject of slavery. He takes the bold position, and unequivocally sustains it, that slavery as it exists in the Southern States, is the normal state of the slave, and is justified by Scripture, reason, and everything else. Of this great work, the talented Editor of the Richmond "Enquirer" speaks as follows, viz: "We welcome Dr. Smith's book, not only because it supplies a desideratum in moral, social, ethical and political science, but because it does honor to the nascent literature of the South. It will compare very favorably with any philosophical work that has issued from the American press. It is alike distinguished by its lucid order, its terse, concise, yet comprehensive diction, its fervid eloquence, its metaphysical acumen, its profound and original thought, and its close, consecutive and inexorable logic. Pure, robust and healthy morality, and orthodox christianity, are seen and felt throughout its pages. In politics it is conservative, but not timid. Its distinguishing characteristics, we think, are its consciousness of moral rectitude and intellectual power; and the consciousness is justly founded; for the reader always feels that he is in the company, and under the guidance, of a just, honest, upright and strong man. Power, great power, is the distinctive feature of this work." Now when our country is agitated from its centre to its circumference, upon the subject of slavery, and every argument which can be thought of is urged, and every particle of light which bears upon the subject is eagerly sought after, we would think that the discussion of no subject would be more interesting to the Oak City Guards, and would attract a greater audience, than *Slavery*. We trust that the Dr. may meet his appointment, and that the citizens of Raleigh and adjacent counties, may flock in hundreds to hear a great subject elucidated by a great man.

SIGMA.

Johnston county, Nov. 16th.

For the Standard.

PHILOMATHESIAN HALL,
Wake Forest College, Nov. 22, 1856.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in the dispensations of his superintending providence, hath been pleased to terminate the earthly career of Rev. Benson F. Cole, tutor in said College at the time of his decease, and formerly an active member of the Philomathesian Society; therefore,

Resolved, That we have heard with profound sensibility the announcement of the death of Rev. Benson F. Cole, formerly one of our most esteemed and proficent members.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the influence of the example which he has left us, of constancy in his friendship, meekness in his deportment, his zeal for the diffusion of learning, his promptness in the discharge of duty, devotion to the interests of his race, and energy in the cause of his Maker.

Resolved, That we cordially sympathise with the relatives of the deceased, who have thus been bereft of one who had just entered upon the stage of active life, and who bid fair to become a useful member of Society and a benefactor of mankind.

Resolved, That as a perpetuation of the memory of one who has sustained such an amiable character through the budding of life, we will erect tombstones with proper inscriptions over his grave.

Resolved, That in token of our grief, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and we hereby invite our sister association (the Euzelian Society) to unite with us in paying this last mark of respect to the memory of our departed brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the parents of the deceased, and also that copies be forwarded to the editors of the Biblical Recorder, North Carolina Standard, Raleigh Register, Spirit of the Age, with the request that they be published.

J. K. LASSITER,
E. A. POE,
T. D. BOONE, Com.

THE PURCHASE OF THE ISTHMUS.—We are glad to learn that negotiations are in progress between the Administration at Washington and the Government of New Granada for the purchase of the Isthmus, or so much of it as will guarantee to our citizens a transit to California. The outrages committed some months ago at Panama, for which in the very nature of things no adequate reparation can ever be afforded, may at any time be repeated if the line of the railway from wharf to wharf is not placed under the protection of our own flag, and though a repetition might fairly justify us in wresting the territory from the semi-barbarous control of New Granada, we should yet greatly prefer that its acquisition were made by a fair and honorable purchase. Once in our hands, the Isthmus would soon be rid of the desperate villains who now infest it, and the route to the Pacific be rendered as secure as any other line of travel in the limits of the United States.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.—In Percy Walker's congressional district in Alabama the democratic majority in the presidential vote is one thousand seven hundred. The know nothing majority last year was six hundred. Percy Walker was requested to resign by the Mobile know nothings because he refused to support Fillmore. Percy Walker took an appeal from the lodges to the people, and the verdict has been rendered at the polls in favor of Walker.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3, 1856.

Special Notice.

The STANDARD *is conducted strictly upon the* CASH *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* FOUR WEEKS *before their time is out, by a* CROSS MARK *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.
Semi-Weekly Standard $4 per annum. do.

☞ Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office *from*, as well as the one *to*, which they desire the change to be made.

SESSION STANDARD.

Members of the Legislature desiring the Standard laid on their desks for the session will please leave their names at the office.

Semi-Weekly for the session,	$1 00
Weekly " "	50

The Register and Mr. Rayner.

The Raleigh Register of Saturday last contains an article, headed—"The Democratic Meeting and Mr. Rayner"—which requires some notice at our hands.

Our readers will bear witness that it has not been our habit to thrust matters savoring of a personal nature on their attention. We have uniformly addressed them as an Editor, keeping to ourself our peculiar feelings, our griefs, and our matters for rejoicing as a man; and restraining all personalities and all expressions of passion, which, however they might tend to interest them in us personally, could be of no substantial service to the great principles which we hold and labor to enforce. But recent events, *followed by the article above referred to in the Register*, imposes upon us a new duty, from the performance of which we could not shrink and at the same time be true to ourself, to our position, or to our friends.

The Register, alluding to the late Democratic meeting held in the Commons Hall, says:

> "The Resolution, denouncing the attack of Mr. Rayner on the Editor of the Standard, is in very bad taste, and delicacy ought to have forbid its publication in the columns of the Standard. The assault of Mr. R. is characterized as "an unjustifiable and cowardly attempt to restrain the freedom of the press." If the Committee, who reported this Resolution, really believe anything of the kind, we beg leave to assure them that they differ from the majority of the citizens of Raleigh. Their Resolution does not agree with the public sentiment of this place, and should not, at a distance, be regarded as an expression of the voice of this community. As far as we have been able to learn what is the opinion of the public on this matter, we hesitate not to say that the conduct of Mr. R. is regarded *just the reverse of what this Democratic Committee have pronounced it.* It was not and is not now considered as an "attempt to restrain the *freedom* of the press." Mr. Rayner is one of the last men in the world who would undertake or desire to restrict any *proper* liberty of the press. The course of the Editor of the Standard was such that some of his personal friends even said that they would not blame Mr. R. if he should call him to an account. But after all that may be said on this subject, the condemnation of an assemblage of political enemies, expressed through a Resolution, can fix no brand of degradation on Kenneth Rayner—nor, can it, we opine, alter the public estimate of one who resorts to such a method to soothe his wounded feelings."

The resolution referred to was the act of the committee and of the Democratic meeting. It was unanimously reported, and unanimously passed. The insinuation—not made in a spirit of manhood—but the *insinuation* that we have resorted "to such a method to soothe" our "wounded feelings," is deliberately and unqualifiedly false. We studiously abstained from expressing any opinion on the subject to our most intimate friends, determined as we were to leave the whole matter in their hands. We had no "wounded feelings" to "soothe." It was for *the people* to say, as they did say, that an "*attempt*" had been made to "restrain the freedom of the press." But it was only an "*attempt.*" The freedom, not the licentiousness of the press, is one of the great bulwarks of public liberty. The press has no right to invade private character. In this respect we are blameless; and if any man disputes this, let him prove what he says. Our files are open to him. But the press *has* the right to expose and to characterize the conduct of public men—to commend or to denounce them—to warn the people of evil, and to attract them to good—and even to impeach, if it chooses, the patriotism and the integrity of public men. Within this sphere it may not be assailed. Within this sphere it is sacred in its rights, and is not to be questioned either by prosecutions, or threats, or bludgeons, or deadly weapons. Within this sphere the man Holden is nothing—the press, as the organ of the people, every thing. *He* may be struck down and pass away; but the great institution of free types and free printing, so far as Constitutions, and human rights, and public men and public acts are concerned, will survive. It can no more die than the sun can go out, or the waters cease to flow. *It exists*, and in this country no power can destroy it. We shall not debate about it.—We will not hear it questioned. *We will be true to it, now and hereafter, as heretofore, without regard to consequences.*

But it was in "very bad taste"—the resolution was—"and delicacy ought to have forbid its publication in the columns of the Standard." The Standard had no right to suppress any portion of the proceedings of a public meeting; and as to the "taste" of the thing, people differ about that. We shall not go to the Raleigh Register to be instructed in matters of "taste."

But, says the Register, "the resolution does not agree with the public sentiment of this place, and should not, at a distance, be regarded as the expression of the voice of this community." And, adds that paper, "we hesitate not to say that the conduct of Mr. Rayner is regarded just the reverse of what this Democratic committee have pronounced it."—And that paper continues—"the course of the Editor of the Standard was such that some of his personal friends even said they would not blame Mr. Rayner if he should call him to an account."

These assertions are both unfounded and unjust. We regret that they have been made, for they have rendered it necessary that we should go into the matter of the assault, which we have thus far refrained from doing, and refrained too while an article was going the rounds of the press doing us injustice, and while some of the papers—as for example, the Fayetteville Observer—were making covert and unmanly insinuations, intended to injure us.

We have never assailed Mr. Rayner in the Standard either as a gentleman or as a private citizen.—We have dealt with him only as a public man. Just before the recent Presidential election, he wrote a letter to some person in the North—whether an abolitionist or a true man, does not appear—in which he denounced in gross and calumnious terms a portion of his own Southern fellow-citizens, and in which he advised the Fillmore Americans to vote the "same ticket" with the black Republicans in order to defeat James Buchanan. Not content with this, he went to Philadelphia, and there spoke and labored for several days and nights, to induce the Fillmore men to unite with the black Republicans—his object being to divide the Electoral vote of Pennsylvania between Fillmore and Fremont, and thus send the election of President to the black Republican House of Representatives He had proposed, long before, to "ignore" the question ot slavery—that is, to act with Northern abolitionists, requiring from them no pledge to respect the rights of his section. *We* regarded the question of slavery as paramount, and therefore preferred the election of Fillmore to that of Fremont; *he* regarded the defeat of Buchanan as paramount, and set about the work of effecting it, not knowing what the result would be to his own section, or to the Union of the States.—*He* preferred party to country; *we* preferred country to party. *He* consulted his political prejudices, and was governed by his ambition and his burning hatred towards the Democratic party: we preferred Mr. Buchanan, and felt confident of his election; but we foresaw that fusion would strengthen Fremont, that to elect Fremont or to send the election to the House was to put in peril, if not destroy the Republic; and so we deprecated fusion, and, forgetting our prejudices against Mr. Fillmore, earnestly hoped that if Mr. Buchanan should not succeed that he would, and that the prospects of the fusionists and black Republicans might be blasted. This, moderately and fairly stated, was Mr. Rayner's position. We denounced him for his conduct. We did so in severe terms. We called him neither an abolitionist nor a black Republican, for we did not regard him as such; but we characterized fusion as Fremontism; and Fremontism as abolitionism; and we spoke of him, as we felt in the discharge of our duty he deserved to be spoken of, as untrue to the federal Constitution and to North Carolina. We impeached both his patriotism as a public man, and his political integrity. We had a right to do this, and it was our duty. By his conduct in Philadelphia he wounded and grieved thousands of his brother Americans, honest Fillmore men. He talked and plead for fusion, and still in that City and County *Mr. Buchanan gained fifteen thousand votes.* They were as severe upon him as we were. They declared they never would fuse with the Fremonters, and they reproached him for having gone there to sow discord in their ranks. Mr. Fillmore was not with him, for we do not believe he ever sent or authorized the despatch which was read in Philadelphia, advising fusion; and thirty thousand "Americans" in Pennsylvania voted the "straight" Fillmore ticket. Mr. Rayner was not, therefore, as true to his section or to the Constitution as was Mr. Fillmore, or the thirty thousand "Americans" who thus refused to fuse.

Such are the facts, and such was our course towards Mr. Rayner. "Our offence hath this extent, no more." For this he assailed us personally, in the store of Mr. Pomeroy, in this City. It is of no sort of importance to the public what sort of a fight we had, or how it commenced. Neither party was injured. Mr. Rayner endeavored to wield, with some effect, a heavy stick; and he was armed with a pistol, which, however, he did not attempt to use. We had no deadly weapons, and so informed him before the struggle commenced. We had never carried deadly weapons. Many bitter expressions were used on both sides, before and after the rencontre, which we neither recall nor repeat. Let them sleep. *The Democratic committee knew all the circumstances of the assault, and they spoke of them accordingly.* We know, from conversations with some of the committee after the meeting, that it was no part of their intention to characterize the assault in its *personal* aspect. With that they had nothing to do.—They referred to it only as an "unjustifiable and cowardly attempt to restrain the freedom of the press"—and if, from any feeling of kindness towards us personally, they had interposed themselves between Mr. Rayner and ourself, as men, we should at once have claimed and exercised the right of protesting against it, and of preventing any such interposition. We ask no man or body of men to fight our personal battles, or to stand between us and those who may choose to assail us personally, no matter on what pretext or for what cause.

It is not true, as stated by the Register, that "the resolution does not agree with the public sentiment of this place." Nor is it true that the conduct of Mr. Rayner is generally approved; nor is it true that the "course of the Editor of the Standard was such that some of his personal friends even said they would not blame Mr. Rayner if he should call him to account." We have no such "personal friends"—we repudiate and scorn all such.

That Mr. Rayner's assault upon us, and his unworthy conduct as a public man in Philadelphia, has the approval of a portion of the people of this community, we do not deny. There are persons here, as every where else in the world, whose party prejudices are stronger than their sense of right, and stronger than their attachment to their native land: and there are others in this community, who compose the old and exclusive Whig aristocracy, against whom the Editor of the Standard has been contending for nearly fourteen years, and who are, in several respects, closely associated with Mr. Rayner.—And then again there are others, like the writer of the article in the Register to which we are replying, who are flattered by any little attentions which such a man as Mr. Rayner may bestow upon them; and others, who, possessing no independence, and having no will of their own, alternately fear and love him, on account of his manner towards them, his wealth, and his social influence; and so, considering all these things, it is not surprising that the Editor of the Standard should not, in this matter, be unanimously sustained by this community. We have no family influence, no great amount of wealth, no venerable and time-honored aristocracy to sustain us. We rely upon and belong to the masses of the people, and before God we believe they are our friends.

Again, the Register says: "A few days since, a respectable and intelligent member of the Democratic party, in a deprecatory manner, remarked to us "that things are tending to this point, that every man had to be denounced as an abolitionist who did not concur with the Democratic party in its notions on slavery." We do not believe one word of this. It is a fabrication, out and out. The idea of denouncing every man as an abolitionist, who does not concur with the Democratic party in its notions on slavery, would be absurd. No such idea exists, and no Democrat, therefore, could have referred to it.

But, though we have thus replied to the Register, we deny its right to speak for this or for any other community. It is a wandering, desultory, irresponsible concern. Its Editor is absent, and no one really knows who fills his place. Judging by what appears in it, its columns seem to be open to almost every one. True, it has an amiable Trustee, who permits such articles as the one to which we have been replying to be printed with his *type in trust*; but such matters do not concern him. They would concern us but little, we confess, but for the impressions which may be produced abroad upon the minds of well-meaning but uninformed persons as to Mr. Rayner and ourself, the rencontre referred to, and the resolutions of the Democratic meeting.

The charge that we have sought to destroy Mr. Rayner by "unworthy means" is totally unfounded. Even the Wilmington Herald, which prefers the charge against us, *has not approved, and will not approve Mr. Rayner's recent political conduct.*—That paper dare not do it. No, no. *Mr. Rayner has destroyed himself politically,*—

> "So the struck eagle, stretched upon the plain,
> No more through rolling clouds to soar again,
> Viewed his own feather on the fatal dart,
> And winged the shaft that quivered in his heart:
> Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel
> He nursed the pinion that impelled the steel."

Nor is it true that we have persecuted, or pursued him in a spirit of malice, or treated him unjustly.—We have published two of his most important letters, and his authorized speech in Philadelphia, in full. We have thus given him a hearing. God knows we witnessed his course at Philadelphia with regret. We foresaw the destruction which would overtake him as a public man, but when he fell we felt that he deserved it. The lightning of the people's wrath destroyed him, no man being able either to hasten or to avert the bolt. If we had been silent and passive, precisely the same result would have followed. *It was his own work.* And we now declare, that if any Democrat had gone from these Southern States to Philadelphia, to urge the Buchanan men to unite with Fremont, as Mr. Rayner urged the Fillmore men to fuse with the black Republicans, we should have spoken of that Democrat in even more severe terms than we have used towards Mr. Rayner.

We beg our readers to be assured that these matters, savoring as they do more or less of a personal character, are by no means pleasant to us. We will dismiss them as soon as we can, and shall not refer to them again unless compelled to do so in self-defence. But as the Register has attempted to justify Mr. Rayner in his assault upon us, and is seeking to produce the impression that he is sustained by even some of our own "personal friends" in calling us to "an account" for our course towards him, we deem it not only our right, but due to our friends to introduce other and new matter, showing the relations existing between Mr. Rayner and ourself during the last fourteen or fifteen months; and also showing a disposition on the part of that gentleman to restrict the Standard in its comments, and to have it conform, if possible, somewhat to *his* views of the rights and duties of a public journal. The Register says "Mr. Rayner is one of the last men in the world who would undertake or desire to restrict any *proper* liberty of the press." Who, then, is to be the judge of that "*proper* liberty?"

The following correspondence took place between Mr. Rayner and the Editor of the Standard in August, 1855, about the time the "Nuncio story" was under discussion; and is now for the first time given to the public:

MR. RAYNER TO MR. HOLDEN.

Mr. K. Rayner requests Mr. Wm. H. Harrison to say to Mr. W. W. Holden, that he (Mr. R.) wishes Mr. Holden and himself to come to a definite understanding in regard to the course Mr. Holden is pursuing towards Mr. Rayner.

Mr. Rayner wishes to say to Mr Holden that he has not injured him, does not interfere with him, and wishes to be at peace with him as well as with the rest of mankind.—But that Mr. Holden, as Editor of the Standard, is pursuing towards him a course of violence and outrage not warranted by the rules of political opposition, and inconsistent with that quiet protection to which every inoffensive man in the community is entitled. Mr. Rayner does not approach Mr. H. with the language of menace or for the purpose of intimidation. But he makes this communication to him beforehand, that he may calmly reflect upon his course, and that the public may hereafter appreciate Mr. Rayner's anxiety for peace, and see that he has been reluctantly compelled to protect himself. Mr. Rayner complains that the Standard has for some time past teemed with the most violent personal denunciation and abuse towards him. That this is entirely unprovoked on his part. That he is not in the habit of speaking of the Editor of the Standard, or in any way interfering with him. Mr. Rayner does not object to any fair criticism of his course as a public man; but he insists that his private and personal character is entitled to the same protection as every other inoffensive man's in the community; and that neither the laws of the land nor the most sensitive regard for the peace of the community, require of any one to quietly submit to such wanton abuse and defamation as Mr. Holden is constantly indulging in towards him.

Mr. Rayner says to Mr. Holden, he prefers peace if he can have it. He proposes "a child's bargain" to Mr. Holden—that he will continue to let Mr. Holden alone, if he (Mr. H.) will let him alone—that the world is large enough for both of them, and there is no necessity for their coming in conflict. Mr. Rayner therefore says to Mr. Holden, he shall expect—as he has a right to claim—that Mr. H. shall cease his abuse and defamation of him in the Standard. And if he will not, but persists, in forcing matters to extremity, Mr. Rayner hereby calls on the community to be a witness in anticipation that the fault will not be his.

Mr. Rayner selects Mr. Harrison to make this communication to Mr. Holden for this reason: Mr. Harrison is the personal friend of Mr. Rayner, and the kinsman by marriage of Mr. Holden. He is, therefore, selected by Mr. R. as a fit person to act as an agent of peace between them; and may be considered as impartial and unprejudiced in the premises.

MR. HOLDEN TO MR. RAYNER.

Mr. W. H. Harrison has shown to Mr. Holden, by request of Mr. Rayner, a statement embodying Mr. Rayner's views and feelings in relation to the course of the North Carolina Standard towards him, Mr. Rayner. Mr. Holden has carefully reconsidered his course, and also considered the statement referred to; and says, in reply,

That he has not, at any time, made an attack in the Standard on the "private and personal character" of Mr. Rayner; that he has not sought to injure Mr. Rayner as a private citizen; that he has not assailed, does not wish to assail, and does not expect to assail him as such in the columns of the Standard; that he entertains no feelings of personal malignity towards Mr. R. and certainly prefers to "be at peace with him" and with all men.

Mr. Holden has further to say, that he repels the declaration that the Standard has "teemed with the most violent personal denunciation and abuse towards" Mr. Rayner; and also the charge that his course towards Mr. Rayner has been "defamatory" or one of "violence and outrage."

But, Mr. Holden has further to say, that in his course as an Editor towards Mr. Rayner, he has been actuated solely by a sense of public duty; that he has not gone further, or been more pointed, than, under the circumstances, he thinks he ought to have been; and that as a public man, in his comments on Mr. Rayner's course as a public man, he will act in the future, as in the past, in that way which *he* shall consider fair, and just, and proper. Mr. Holden is bound to believe that Mr. Rayner's statement is not intended as a "menace" or in the way of "intimidation": but he will be excused for saying that it would not become him, as the Editor of a free press, to permit any thought of personal consequences, or of any consequences, to come between him and the inflexible performance of what *he* conceives to be his duty.

MAMMOTH RADDISH.—Mrs. James Turner, of Granville County, has sent us a raddish, the product of her garden, which weighs three pounds, and measures twenty inches in length and ten inches in circumference. It is by far the largest we have ever seen. Mrs. Turner, we learn, has but recently commenced housekeeping. We have no doubt, from this specimen of her enterprise, that she is one of those "daughters" that "excel" spoken of by the wise man of Scripture. "She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children arise up, and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her."

Mr. Clingman in New York.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting in Tammany Hall, New York, on Wednesday night last, which was addressed by Hon. Thomas L. Clingman and other distinguished persons. Sound national resolutions of congratulation were adopted, and the best spirit prevailed.

Mr. Clingman was received with great enthusiasm, and spoke for some time with his accustomed clearness and power.

☞ Mr. Sanders, the Senator from Johnston, was called away on Wednesday evening last by sickness in his family, and was not, therefore, in his seat on Thursday and Friday. Mr. Sanders voted for the Free Suffage bill on Wednesday, and would have done so on Thursday and Friday, if he had been present.

The Coal-Fields of North-Carolina—their value, and the importance of getting Coal to Market.

Undeveloped wealth is, practically, no wealth at all. It looks well in the reports and newspapers, this talk about the inexhaustible deposites of coal, and iron ore, and lime, and the like, with which North-Carolina has been favored by a beneficent Providence; but the main point is to *bring out* these varied and valuable resources. How shall it be done? Time, patience, labor, and internal improvements will do it. We must *continue* to learn to rely more upon ourselves, and less upon the non-slaveholding and upon foreign States. We have here, in North-Carolina, the best coal in the world and in vast quantities—not merely in one locality, but in various parts of the State. We have the iron ore, extending from Johnston throughout all the midland and Western counties, and that too of the very best kind.

The farmers, mechanics, and Railroads of the State are paying hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum for iron and coal, which *might* be produced and obtained at home in the greatest abundance. A friend of ours—a practical and intelligent mechanic—informed us a day or two since that he was preparing statistics of the cost of iron and machinery purchased by two of our Railroads from the time they were constructed to the present; and that the amount—an absolute loss to the State, and, under the circumstances, unavoidably so—was strikingly large. Suppose, for example, our people were turning out from their own forges one-half of the iron which they used; and suppose our coal-fields, wheresoever situated, having been approached, were sending forward to the markets of the world only one-half the quantity which is mined and disposed of by the State of Pennsylvania, *what a marked change in our currency, our finances, and in our State stocks would at once be produced.* All wealth comes from the earth. It cannot be created by Banks, or by paper emissions. Labor is the great law, as it is the great blessing; and labor produces wealth from the surface and the interior parts of this planet. It may come in the shape of cotton, or the cereals, or sugar, or hemp, or coal, or iron, or lime, or copper, and the like—all of which command gold and silver, which are in themselves property. This property men change and distribute, promoting other labor, resulting in comfort, intelligence, elegance, refinement and ornament. These are self-evident propositions—but what of them? Why, this:—we of North-Carolina have become essentially a *paper-money people*, because other peoples have been, and are, our factors and agents to dispose of our products for us. Instead of demanding and commanding, as we should do, the gold and silver, or its equivalent, sound and valuable exchange, we have been reduced to the necessity of taking the paper of neighboring States, our factors standing in our shoes and reaping the advantage for *their* States of the precious metals and of exchange. What then? What is the remedy, and who is to apply it? It is not for us to say. Let those who legislate for the people—and we say it with all respect and deference—seriously consider these things, and apply the remedy. States live always. The life of a man is but a span in their existence. As we said in the outset, time, patience, labor, and internal improvements will do the work.

The difficulty in procuring exchange with which to meet the interest on our State bonds in New York, is already seriously felt. As soon as our coal mines shall be fully opened, and as soon as they shall send forward their rich supplies in such quantities as may be reasonably expected, this difficulty will vanish. Exchange will then be easy of procurement, and the public credit will be strengthened, while the State bonds will advance in value. There can be no doubt about this.

Whatever the condition of the State may be at this time, the future is by no means uninviting.—There is much to animate and encourage us. Let us hope, and labor, and be true to ourselves. Having put our hands to the plough, let us not look back. We have a great common inheritance, which it is our duty to improve and adorn. Let us perform this duty prudently, earnestly, unflaggingly, maintaining our State credit at the same time as we would the apple of the eye. If we can make no great step forward just now, let us see to it that we do not lose the position we have already reached.

United States' Circuit Court.

The following cases were disposed of at the Term of the United States' Circuit Court, held in this City last week, his Honor Judge Wayne, presiding:

The United States *vs.* Addison P. Cherry, indicted for mail robbing. Counsel for prosecution, the United States' District Attorney, Robert P. Dick and Samuel P. Hill; for the defence, R. R. Heath, J. P. Jordan, and W. F. Martin. Verdict, not guilty.

The United States *vs.* W. F. Payne, mail robbing. For the prosecution, Robert P. Dick; for the defence, Jas. T. Morehead and John H. Bryan. Verdict, not guilty.

The United States *vs.* George Nelson, counterfeiting. For the prosecution, Robert P. Dick; for the defence, Samuel P. Hill and W. F. Martin. Verdict, guilty, and sentenced to three years imprisonment.

The United States *vs.* James Adkins, mail robbery. For the prosecution, Robert P. Dick; for the defence, E. G. Haywood and David Coleman. A boy of only thirteen years of age—a *nol. pros.* entered on account of his youth.

The United States *vs.* Rufus Curry, mail robbing. For the prosecution, Robert P. Dick; defence, E. G. Haywood, W. F. Martin and A. W. Burton. Verdict, guilty. Imprisoned two months in Lincoln jail. The prisoner is a boy.

The United States *vs.* John Steward, mail robbing. For the prosecution, Robert P. Dick; defence, E. G. Haywood, W. F. Martin and A. W. Burton. Verdict, guilty. Imprisoned eighteen months in Wake jail.

We learn that Mr. Dick, the U. S. Attorney, conducted his cases with marked ability; and that much learning and eloquence were displayed by counsel generally.

The following United States' Commissioners have been appointed by the Court:

At June Term, 1855.	
Wm. F. Martin,	Elizabeth City,
B. S. Graham,	Greensborough,
Quentin Busbee,	Raleigh,
November Term, 1855.	
O. P. Meares,	Wilmington,
Elias C. Hines,	Edenton,
Thomas A. Littlejohn,	Plymouth,
Willis F. Riddick,	Gatesville,
William W. McDowell,	Asheville,
Benj. A. Kitrell,	Lexington,
George V. Strong,	Goldsborough.
November Term, 1856.	
Leonard E. Thompson,	Lincolnton.

NEW RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.—We are indebted to Col. L. W. Humphrey, an early and zealous friend of the work, for a pamphlet copy of the proceedings of the first annual meeting of the New River Navigation Company; containing his report as President of the Company, the report of the Treasurer, the report of the survey of the river by Mr. Engineer Abert, with other papers of interest

The Ruling of the Speaker of the Senate on amendments to the Free Suffrage Bill.

The Register objects to the decision of Mr. Speaker Avery, declaring amendments to the Free Suffrage bill out of order. His decision, it seems to us, is not only reasonable and just in itself, but in strict conformity with the constitution on the subject.

The following remarks, delivered by Mr. Hill, of Caswell, in the Senate, present this matter in a most lucid and satisfactory manner. Mr. Hill's statements are arguments. Pending the question of appeal from the decision of the Speaker, Mr. Hill said:

MR. SPEAKER:—The question is, shall the decision of the chair stand as the decision of the House.—The chair has decided that an amendment to the proposed alteration to the constitution passed at the Legislature of 1854, is not in order. This proposition to amend does not come under the parliamentary laws controlling amendments to bills in deliberative bodies. It is controlled by the State constitution. That instrument directs that the constitution shall not be amended unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each House of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively; nor shall any alteration take place until the bill so agreed to shall have been published six months previous to a new election of members to the General Assembly. This proposition to amend the constitution has gone through the form, so required, and is now before us, to do what? Why, either to agree or not to what the constitution requires when it is proposed to amend it, to wit: "If after such publication, the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly shall be agreed to in the first session thereafter by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House concurring after the same shall have been read three times on three several days in each House," &c. It is apparent the framers of this article of the constitution contemplated that there should be no amendment to this instrument unless the proposed amendment should first have been published and thereby the attention of the people directed to it before the election of *new members* of the Legislature. Now, if you permit the alteration proposed by the last Legislature to be amended at this session, a clause may be inserted to elect the Governor by the Legislature, or any other radical amendment which has never been published, and of which the people had no notice previous to the new election. They would further be called upon next summer to vote for the alteration, (if this Legislature should so direct) and if "a majority of voters should approve of the proposed alteration and amendment offered by the Senator from Guilford, we would then have incorporated an alteration in the constitution which never had gone through two of the forms required by that instrument, before this could or ought to take place, to wit: publication for six months and having passed by three-fifths of a previous Legislature.

But, it is urged that the proposed alteration may be amended, and if so, that it would destroy it, or in other words, would be equivalent to this Legislature refusing to agree to the alteration before it passed by the last General Assembly.

The reply to that is, that clause 2, sec. 1, article 4, prescribes what this Legislature shall do, and let me ask what is that duty? The portion of the article referred to says, "if after such publication the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly shall be agreed to,"&c. and which leaves to us only the question, *shall we agree or not to the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly?* If we agree to what has been previously done, then we have passed the proposed alteration through the third stage as required by the constitution, and of which publication has been made, and the people informed. The constitution intended, as I humbly conceive, not that we should enact or re-enact an alteration at this stage of any proposed alteration, but that simply we should resolve to agree by two-thirds of the whole representation to the alteration proposed by a previous Legislature.

Do not senators embarrass themselves by supposing that the Free Suffrage alteration, as it now stands, is a bill? If the constitution is carefully looked into, it will be seen that it was never intended by that instrument at this stage of any proposed alteration to do any thing more than simply to read to this Legislature what was proposed by the previous one, and then determine by *apt words* whether we will agree to it; not whether we will enact a bill, since the constitution intended and so says, that the *bill* shall be read, and of course introduced at the Legislature first proposing to amend it. But suppose you retain the idea that it is a bill; even in that view it is only a proposition commenced in the form of a bill, submitted by the last Legislature to this Legislature, whether we will amend the constitution in the manner proposed. If you amend the proposition so made, then it is not *the one* submitted for our consent or agreement by the preceding General Assembly, but altogether a new one, and of which the proposers had no knowledge, and from the nature of things we can never know whether they would consent to the alteration by the constitutional majority of three-fifths.

Believing as I do, that the constitution prescribes and marks out the duty of this Legislature, I shall cheerfully vote to sustain the ruling of the chair.

South Carolina.

Gov. Adams, of South-Carolina, in his recent message to the Legislature, recommends the passage of a law exempting from sale, under contracts hereafter to be entered into, at least one slave. Such an immunity, he says, would stimulate every one to exert himself to possess his family at least of a property in some degree above the casualties of debt. As the number who acquire the property is multipled, so will be widened and deepened, says the Governor, the determination to sustain the institution.

But the Governor goes greatly beyond this, and advocates the revival of the African slave trade!—We regret this. Its only tendency will be, not to strengthen, but to weaken the South. Whatever difference of opinion may exist in relation to the justice and morality of such a trade, a revival of it is utterly out of the question. The course of Gov. Adams in this respect, will be made a handle of by the abolitionists for renewed attacks on slavery. As one of the organs of public sentiment in a slaveholding State, we protest against it; and we ask the friends of the Constitutional rights of the South in the non-slaveholding States to bear witness to the fact that the people of the South are not responsible for, and do not approve this recommendation of Gov. Adams. We shall not discuss the question. It is, we repeat, an impracticable one. South-Carolina is, in some respects, a State governed by extreme and violent views. We respect her for her gallantry, her chivalry, her history, her great names, and we sympathize with her people in their restiveness and indignation under the abolition pressure; but we can neither approve this recommendation of her Governor, nor sympathize with those of her public men who are, *per se*, for a dissolution of the Union. So far as the Constitutional rights of the South are concerned, South-Carolina is in the right, and Massachusetts is in the wrong, because the latter is the aggressor, and is responsible for the evils of the slavery agitation; but if all the States, or even a majority, were of the same mind of these two, the bonds of the Union would be at once destroyed.

NORTH-CAROLINA STOCKS.—The Public Treasurer sold, a few days since, $20,000 of our stocks at par, to one of the most distinguished citizens of Virginia—and long known to fame as such.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—The Southern Commercial Convention, about to assemble at Savannah, is in its character purely industrial, seeking for the South an independence, not political, but that which results from the ability to supply her wants out of her own creative energies, and without a dependence upon others. Politics are to be excluded, and no schemes of disunion, the Savannah Republican says, form a part of its purposes.

Rejoicings in Elizabeth City.

The Democrats of Pasquotank and adjoining counties, recently had a great jubilee and torchlight procession over the gratifying result of the Presidential contest. Josiah T. Granberry, Esq., of Perquimans, was called to preside, and speeches were delivered by Hon. H. M. Shaw, R. B. Creecy, John Williams, W. F. Martin, L. D. Starke, J. T. Granberry, and W. C. Hunter, Esquires. The Pioneer speaks of the jubilee and its incidents in the most glowing terms. That paper thus refers to the speeches of Messrs. Shaw and Martin:

"Josiah T. Granbery, Esq., of Perquimans, was called to preside, and, after a few pertinent remarks explanatory of the objects of the occasion, concluded by introducing Hon. H. M. Shaw to the assemblage. That gentleman took the stand and enchained his audience for upwards of an hour with a masterly and eloquent speech. Though still enfeebled by his late illness, and bearing evident marks of debility, as he warmed with his subject, he seemed to forget all physical infirmity in the full glow of intellectual triumph, and spoke with almost unwonted energy and enthusiasm.—His speech was interrupted by frequent bursts of applause, as his audience would be moved by some soul-stirring appeal.

Wm. F. Martin, Esq., followed in one of his very happiest efforts. Ever greeted with enthusiasm, his audience seemed even more than ordinarily appreciative, as they would give back a whole-souled response to every sentence borne to them from his eloquent tongue by a clear and ringing voice. He was in his happiest vein—buoyant and elastic in triumph—overrunning with joyous congratulations, and glowing with the warmth of patriotic eloquence."

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION—SOMETHING PRACTICAL.—The "Committee of Correspondence and Invitation" have kindly solicited our attendance at the Southern Commercial Convention, which will be held in Savannah the 8th December. With our acknowledgement of the courtesy, we must take the liberty to offer a practical suggestion to the consideration of the gentlemen who will represent the interests of the South in this Savannah Convention.

Col. Dudley Mann, a gentleman of this State, who is perhaps more conversant with commercial matters than any other individual in the Union, proposes the establishment of a line of steamers between some southern port and the waters of Great Britain. The scheme is captivating in conception, and is wanting in no circumstance essential to success. On the contrary Col. Mann is satisfied of its practicability; and he is not a person to embark in a foolish or hazardous venture. We know something of his means and connexion, and we do not hesitate to commend his enterprise to the confidence and support of the South.

It is necessary above all things that the South should relieve itself of its commercial dependence upon the North; for while it submits to this vessalage it is idle to talk about the development of its resources All are agreed that the first step in the progress of freedom and independence, is to open direct commercial relations with Europe. For this necessary advance, the present period is peculiarly propitious; since the completion of so many of our lines of internal improvement, has brought the remote West in easy communication with the cities of the Atlantic coast. Plenty of produce will offer itself for the markets of the world, the moment that we consummate some arrangement for its exportation. The spirit of the South is eager to assert the independence of our commerce, but if there were no such public interest, our agriculture would not willingly submit to the exactions of Northern factors, if any opportunity of escape from the burden were offered to its acceptance.

Col. Mann comes forward at the most auspicious moment, with a scheme for the emancipation of the agriculture of the South from its dependence on the capital of the North. He offers every guarantee of success, and asks nothing but the generous co-operation of the people of the South. Will not the Convention in Savannah give him its sanction and support? Or will it repeat the folly of other years, and expend itself in idle declamation over impossible enterprises? In the name of common sense let us have something to the point—something less colossal in the conception but more practical in the purpose than a Pacific Rail Road or the navigation of the Amazon. *Rich. Enq.*

Later from California.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The steamship Illinois arrived here this morning, bringing dates from California to the 5th inst., and nearly two millions of dollars in specie.

California has undoubtedly gone for Buchanan.

The returns received up to ten o'clock on the day the steamer left foot up—Buchanan 14,000, Fillmore 9,600. There is nothing definite concerning the Legislature, except that the Republican Legislative ticket has prevailed in San Francisco county, though the Democrats had probably 100 majority on the electoral ticket. Nearly full returns from the city give Buchanan a majority over Fremont of 100, and Fremont has a majority over Fillmore of 3,700. The city vote is much smaller than it was the previous year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The President's Message will be sent in advance for the Editors in Richmond and elsewhere, and will be furnished by the Post Master as soon as delivered to Congress.

THE PAY OF MEMBERS.—It somehow strikes us that as things now stand at Raleigh, it costs a member of either House somewhere about fifty per cent. over and above his *per diem*. They used to say, that no matter how high the pay of members might be fixed, the hotels would make their calculations, with due regard thereto, so as to get the last dime. The fact is, that for board and a room, in which to receive his constituents, or others having business with him, a member has to shell out every cent, leaving nothing for other expenses—not even to pay for the washing of his shirts and dickies; and they must be washed sometimes during a session of eight or ten weeks. We don't think that any member ought to desire to make money out of the State—we don't think any member does desire to do so. But neither ought the State to desire to make money out of her citizens, who may be called upon to make her laws. It is sufficient sacrifice for most folks to leave their business or professions for weeks at a time, without being further called up to be out of pocket for their actual and necessary expenses at Raleigh. We go for what is fair. If $3 a day is, under the circumstances, inadequate, then we go for such an additional sum as will make it adequate, and no more. *Wilmington Journal.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Health and long life may be had by keeping the blood pure, and liver, stomach and the other organs, in a healthy state. To effect this rise these extraordinary Pills, which act upon the very main-spring of life. Sold at the manufactories, No. Maiden Lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

MARRIED.

In Raleigh, on Wednesday the 26th instant, by the Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson, Mr. James Gordon, of Richmond, Va., to Miss Mary St. Clair Cooke, daughter of Wm. D. Cooke, Esq., Principal of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

At the residence of Moses Simpson, on Tuesday, 20th instant, Mr M. C. Mitchell and Miss Mary W. Simpson, all of Caswell county.

In Greensborough, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. J. J. Smyth, Mr. J. W. Conrad, of Statesville, to Miss Demarius J. Weatherly.

In Johnston county, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. John F. Ellington, at the residence of James H. Bryan, John R. Harrison, of the same county, to Miss Martha Upchurch, of Franklin county.

In Wake county, on the 25th inst., by Nathan Ivey, Esq., Mr. John Q. Williams to Miss Henrietta Watson.

On Thursday the 27th inst., by Rev. J. B. Cheshin, at Cool Spring, William R. Cox, Attorney at law, of Nashville, Tennessee, to Miss Penelope B. second daughter of James S. Battle, Esq., deceased, of Edgecombe.

In Columbus, Mi., on the evening of the 11th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Lawson, Thomas B. Bailey, Esq., formerly of Hillsborough, N. C., to Miss Sarah W. Harris, daughter of James W Harris, Esq., of Columbus.

DIED.

At his residence in Rockingham county, on Friday 21st ult., David Scott in the 76th year of his age. The deceased was among the oldest and most respectable citizens of the county, for many years favorably known to the travelling community.

ATTENTION, OAK CITY GUARDS!

PARADE at the Armory, on Friday next, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock, p. m., armed and equipped.
(By order of the Captain.)
JNO. SPELMAN, O. S.

RALEIGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE SUBSCRIBER PROPOSES TO OPEN A HIGH School, in the City of Raleigh, early in January next. Having spent four years in the University of Virginia, and had several years experience in teaching, he hopes by unremitting diligence and attention to the boys committed to his care to justify the confidence with which he may be favored. His object will be to prepare boys thoroughly for College, or for the practical business of life. He will give instruction in the Greek and Latin Classics, in the Mathematics, in ancient and modern history, in moral philosophy and in the modern languages. The School will be conducted on Christian principles, and particular attention paid to the moral department of the pupils.

There will be a preparatory department in the School for the younger boys.

The subscriber has testimonials of his character and competency from the Faculty of the University in Virginia, and is permitted to refer to the Rev. Dr. McGuffey, Professors Maupin, Schele deVere, and Gessner Harrison, of that University; to the Rev. J. M. P. Atkinson, of Winchester, Va.; to the Rev. Jos. M. Atkinson, H. D. Turner, C. W. Benedict, Charles Dewey and Quentin Busbee, Esquires, of Raleigh.

The School will be held in the Lecture-room of the Presbyterian Church.

Terms for session of five months:

English studies alone,	$12 50
Classics,	15 00
Modern Languages, (extra,)	10 00

HENRY P. R. McCOY.
November 27, 1856. 3—4t.

FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITH 350 ACRES of Land of excellent quality, lying on both sides of the N. C. Railroad running within 50 yards of the Yadkin River, comprising some No. 1 YADKIN BOTTOM and Meadow, about one-third of the land is cleared and in cultivation, the balance is finely timbered, and all within half a mile of the N. C. Railroad. The tract is bounded on one side by the Yadkin Bridge road, and on the other by the Cowan's Ferry road, rendering it accessible. The dwelling is large, having nine commodious rooms, garret and cellar; also the usual outbuildings, a superior Vegetable Garden, terraced; a spring of cool and neverfailing water; and is located 5¼ miles from Salisbury. There is also on the premises a turn-out on the Railroad, which will likely be the terminus of navigation on the Yadkin; also there are good locations for brick-making and steam machinery. The subscriber would sell the whole or a part of the above property on reasonable terms. Address

J. D. BRADSHAW,
Salisbury, N. C.
Dec. 1, 1856. 1161—w2w.

DR. CLOPTON'S INFIRMARY.

DR. JAS. CLOPTON, WHO HAS VISITED RALeigh, and all the principal towns in Carolina, for several years, practicing his profession, has permanently located at Huntsville, Alabama, where he is prepared to treat, *most successfully*, the following diseases, to-wit: Asthma, Diseases of the Throat, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Scrofulous Cancers, Ulcers on the face, and all diseases of the skin, eyes, &c., arising from an impure state of the blood.

Testimonials of the highest character can be given, from the most respectable families of Carolina.

All communications must contain a three cent stamp to pay for the return letter.

Nov. 25, 1856. 4—swtf.

GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL,

J. D. CAMPBELL, A. M. Principal.

THE LOCATION OF THIS SCHOOL, AT GREENSboro', N. C., will at once attract the attention of those who have sons to educate. No place in the State is more accessible; and in health and morality, it is unsurpassed. The next session will commence on the 2d Monday in January, 1857 For further information, apply to the Principal, at Greensboro', N. C.

Dec. 1, 1856. 1161—w3m.

Vinesville Male and Female Seminary.

THE THIRD SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence January 12th, 1857. The two schools are separate and distinct; the female department being under the supervision of Mrs. Gilliam. We have had many year's experience in teaching youths of both sexes, and desire to establish a permanent school of high grade. The location is healthy, and free from temptation to vice or immorality. Scholars can be well prepared for College or the business pursuits of life. Board and tuition payable at the expiration of each session.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Board $40; Primary English branches $8; Advanced English from $12½ to $16; Latin and Greek $16; Music on Piano $20.

For further information, address B. P. Pitt, J. A. Vines, or Wright Barnes, patrons; or

T. B. GILLIAM, Teacher,
Sparta, Edgecombe Co., N. C.
Dec. 1, 1856 4—swtf.

☞ Register copy to the amount of $3 and send bill to this office.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the present Legislature for a charter to incorporate a company for the manufacture of Iron and other articles, at Lockville, in Chatham county, to be called "the Lockville manufacturing company."

Dec. 1, 1856. 4—sw1mpd.

NOTICE.—THOMAS WILLIAMS AND OTHERS will apply to the Legislature at its approaching session, for a charter to navigate McLean's Creek, in Moore County.

JUST RECEIVED.—BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, best Refined Syrup, Sugar and Coffee of different kinds.

HEARTT & IREDELL.
Raleigh, Nov. 24th, 1856. 3—2t.

DENTAL NOTICE.
PERRY & BASON, Dentists,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONGRATULATES HIMSELF AND FRIENDS in having associated with him Dr. BASON, who is a regular graduate of medicine and Dental Surgery, and a successful practitioner of fourteen year's experience.

L. S. PERRY.
Raleigh, Dec. 1st, 1856. 4—3m.

Public Sale of Valuable City Property.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL OFFER, AT PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Saturday the 13th day of December instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., his HOUSES AND LOTS, in the North-West Corner of the City, at present accupied by Mrs. Primrose. The Dwelling House, with one acre attached, will be sold separately; and the remaining two acres will be put up in quarter acre lots. The place is sufficiently convenient to business, and is within two or three hundred yards of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Depot. A more beautiful and desirable location for a residence can scarcely be found in the city. Terms made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1856. 4—2t.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the present General Assembly of North-Carolina to incorporate the Nantahala Land and Mineral Company, in the county of Macon.

Dec. 2, 1856. 4—td.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the present General Assembly of North-Carolina, to incorporate the Tuckaseege Land and Mining Company, in the county of Jackson.

Dec. 2, 1856. 4—td.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made to the present Legislature, for an Act incorporating the "Citizens Bank," in the city of Raleigh.

Dec. 1, 1856. 4—td.

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

SEVERAL VALUABLE SERVANTS, INCLUDING Cooks and House-servants, are offered for sale. Terms accommodating. Apply to the Editors of the Standard.

Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1856. 4—4t.

BOARDING! BOARDING!

HAVING RECENTLY COMPLETED A LARGE and commodious dwelling in Holly Springs, the subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the community generally, that he is prepared to entertain the traveling public and others, who may be pleased to call on him.

He promises to use every exertion to render his guests comfortable, and in every way satisfied.

He can also accommodate ten or fifteen students, on terms as reasonable as can be afforded.

E. W. BROWN.
Dec. 2, 1856. 4—6w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT 30 DAYS from date of notice, application will be made to the present Legislature to establish the W. & W. Railroad as the permanent line between Nash and Edgecombe Counties, from the Wilson County line to Fishing Creek, thence up said creek to the present Nash line, &c.

Nov. 21, 1856. 1—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE subscriber will make application at the present session of the General Assembly of North Carolina for the emancipation of his boy Armstead, commonly called Armstead Russell.

JAS. T. RUSSELL.
Nov. 20, 1856. 1—1m.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the "Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company," will be held at their office in Norfolk, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of December next at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A. M. BURT, Secretary.
November 1, 1856. 100—1m.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching, desires a situation in a family or Seminary. She will instruct in higher English branches, Mathematics, French, Latin, and Drawing. References given.

Address Editor of this paper.
November 18, 1856. 2—3t.

JUST RECEIVED, BY EXPRESS, ANOTHER lot of Over Coats, Raglen's Business Coats, Velvet Vests, &c.

J. H. BIGGS.
Nov. 14, 1856. 108—sw4t.

UNIVERSITY.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Board of Trustees of the University will be held at the Executive Office in this City on Wednesday, 10th December next.

CHAS. MANLY, Sec'y.
Raleigh, Nov. 30, 1856. 1—

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress.

For nieeteen of twenty instalments for two smith's establishments, per second article treaty eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty nine, two thousand dollars

For interest on sixty nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of fifty-four secnions of land set apart second Jaduary, eighteen hundred and twenty five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution nineteenth Jannaro, eigoteen hundred and thirty eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars

OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS

For second of three instalments, as annuity, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, twenty thousand dollars

For second of teo iustalments for pay of miller, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen nundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars

For second of ten instalments for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per seventh article treaty fifteeutn March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine hundred and fortg dollars

For second of ten instalments for farmer, per seventh article treaty fifteenth Martn, eighteen hundred and fifty-four six hundred dollars

OTTOWAS AND DHIPPEWAS OF MICHIGAN

For paymena of the present just indebtedness of said Indians, in accordance with the last amendment of said Indians, in accordance with the last amendment of the Senate to he first article of the treaty of thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, forty thousand dollars

For first of ten equal annual instalments for educational purposes, to qe expended under the direction of the President, according to the wishes of the Indians, so far as may be reasonable and just, per second article of the treaty thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, eight thousand dollars

For first of five annual instalments in afiricultural implements and carpenter's tools, household furniture, and building materials, cattle, labor, and necessary useful articles, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, fifteen thousand dollars

For first instalment for the support of four blacksmith shops for ten years, per second article of the traaty thirty-fifth July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, four thousaud two hundred and forty dollars

For first instalment of principal payable annually for ten years, to be distriButed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, tea thousand dollars

For interest on two hundred and ninety six thousand dollars, unpaid part of the princial sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars, for one year, at five per centum per annum, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treacy of thirty-first July, eighteen eundred and fifty fve, fourteen thousand eight hundred dollurs

For first of ten equal annual instalments, in lieu of former treaty sttpulations, to be paid per capita to the Grand River Ottowas, per second articfe of the tresty of teirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, toree thousand five hundred dollars. Provided, That no part of the appropriations for the Ottowas and Chippewas of Michigan shall be expended until the assent of said Indians to the Senate amendments to said treaty shall first be obtained

OTTOWAS OF KANSAS

For their proportion of the permanent annuities in money, goods, or otherwise, payable under the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eigateen, and fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, two thousand six hundred dollars

PAWNEES

For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty ninth October, eighteen hundred and thirty three, one thousand dollars

POTTAWATOMIES

For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twentyeight two thousand dollars

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty-ninth Juty, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars

For life annuity to chief, per article treaty twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty two, two hundred dollars

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twonty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty taree, seven hundred dollars

For education during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty six second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, and fourth article treaty twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirtg two, five thousand dollars

For permanent provisions for the payment of money, in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty six, three hundred dollars

For permanent provision fsr fifty barrels of salt, per second article treaty twenty ninth Jely, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, two hundred and fifty dollars

For interest on six hundred and forty three thousand dollars, at five per centum, per seventh article article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty six, thirty two thonaand one hundred and fifty dollars

POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON

For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars

PUAPAWS

For education during the pleasure of ths President per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty three, one thousand dollars

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty three, one thousand and sixty dollars

For farmar during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars

For fulfilling treaties negotiated eighteenth Fovember, eighteen hundred and fifty four, with certain bands of

CHASTA, SCOTON, AND UMPQUA INDIANS

For second of fifteen instalments of annusty, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand dollars

For second of fifteen instalmentr for the pay of a farmer per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars

For second of five instalments for support af two smiths' shops, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and gfty four, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars

For second of ten instalments for pay of physician, medicines, and expense of care of the sick, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eigbteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand sixty dollars

For second of fifteen instalments for pay of teachers and purchase of books and statsonery, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand two hundred dollars

ROGUE RIVERS

For third of sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, eieoteen hundred and fifty thrte, two thousand and five hundred dollars

SACS AND FFPES OF MISSISSIPPI

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars

For twenty fifth of thirty instalments as annuity in specie, per thiad article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirtwo-two, twenty tnousand dollars

For twenty fifth of thirty instalments for yunsmith, per fourth article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, six hundred dollars

For twenty fifth of thirty instalments for iron and steel, for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, two hundred and twenty dollars

For twenty fifth of thirty instalments for blacksmith and assistant, shop, and tools, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, eight hundred and forty dollars

For twenty fifth of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirtwo, two hundred and twenty dollars

For twenty fifth of thirty instalmeats for forty barrels of salt and forty kegs of tobacco, per fourth article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, ten thousand dollars

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars at five per centum, per second article treaty eleventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, ten thousand dollars

SACS AND FOPES OF MISSIOURI

For interest on one hundred and fifty seven thousand four hundred dollars at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treats twenty first October, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars

For the third instalment upon forty-eight thousand dollars, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four

SENACAS.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

For permanant annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.

For blacksmitd and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For miller, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six hundred dollars.

SENECAS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars.

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three tnousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest at five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States treasury, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

SEFECAS AND SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty, twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity for edncational purposes, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and thiad article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For third instalment of interest at five per contum on forty thousand dollars for education, der third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For third of eifiht annual instalments of money, in payment for lands, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand dollarsl

SIX YATIONS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, per sigth article treaty eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

SIOUS OF MISSISSIPP1.

For interest on three hundred thousand dollars at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-ninth September, eignteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the last of twonty instalments in goods, per second article treaty twenty ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For the last of twenty instalments for the purchase of medicines, agricultural implements, and for the support of farmer, physician, and blacksmith, per second article treaty twentp-ninth September, eighteen hundrod and thirty-seven, eight thousrnd two hundred and fifty dollars.

Forr the last of twenty instaJlments for pravisions, per second article treaty twenty-ninth September, eiohteen hundred and thirty seven, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For sixth of fifty instalments of interest at fifive per centum on one million threa hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty twenty third July, eighteen eundred and fffty one, sixty eight thoutand dollars

For sixth of ffty instalments of interest at ffve per centum on one hundred and twelve thousand dollars, being the amount in lieu of the reservations set apnrt in the third article of Senate's amendment of twenty third June, eighteen hundred and fffty one, ffve thousand six hundred doilars

For sixth of fffty instalments of interest at five per centum pn one million one ondred and sixty thousand doltars, per foeth article treaty fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty one, fifty eight thousand dollars

For sixth of fifty instalments of interest at five per centum on sixty nine thousand dollars, being the amount allowed in lieu of the reservation of lands set apart by tbh third article of Senate's amendment of twenty third June, eighteen hundred and fifty two, to treaty August, eighteen hundred ane fifty one, three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars

STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES

For expenses of improvements, per second and fourth articles of the treaty fifth Februery, eighteen hundred and fifty six, forty one thousand one hundred dollars

For expenses of their removal to the lands granted them by the provisions of the second and fifth articles of the treaty of fifth Feb uary, eighteen hundred and fifty six, two thousand five hundred and seventy five dollars; and the amount now in the treasury appropriated by acts of third March, eighteen hundred and forty nine, and thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty four, for the removal of the Stockbridges, shall also be applicable to the expenses of the removal provided in the treaty rforesaid

For payment for improvements on lands ceded by the first article of the treety of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty six, per fifteenth article of said treaty, five thousand dollars

For purchase of stock and necessaries, and to settle their affairs, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in conformity with the amendment of the Senate to the second article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty six, eighteen thousand dollars

For the expenses of the survey and allotment of lands, per third article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty six, seventeen hundred dollars; and the sum of two thousand dollars now in the treasury, appropriated by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty nine, as the first instalment to "sachems and chiefs," per amenyment of the Senate to treaty of twenty fourth November, eighteen hundred and fotty eight, and now relinquished by the first article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty six, shall also be applied for the expenses of said survey and allotment

For expenses of the examinatien and adjustment, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, of lots allotted to the Stockbridres, under the act of third March, eighteen hundred and forty three, per thirteenth article of the treaty of fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty six, sevan hundred and fifty dollars: Provided, That no part of the appropriations for the Stockbridges and Munsees shall be expended until the assent of said Indians to the Senate amendments to said treaty seall first be obtained

TREATY OF FORT LARAMIE

For tixth of ten instalments, in provisions and merchandise, for payment of annuities and transportation of the same to certain tribes of Indiens, per seventh article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred tnd fifty one, aud Senate's amendment thereto, seventy thousand dollars

UMPQUAS (COW CBEEK BAND)

For third of twenty instalments in blankets in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, per third articie treaty nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty three, five hundred and fifty dollars

Fulfilling the articles of twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, with the

UMPQUAS AND CALAPOOIES, OF UMPQUA VALLEY, OREGON

For second of five instalments of annuity for beueficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, tnree thousand dollars

For second of ten instalments for the pay of a blacksmith and furnishing shop, per sixth article treaty tw nty

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE FORWARNED from trusting my wife, Penina E. Williams, on my account, as her conduct is and has been such that I am not bound, nor will I be responsible, for any debts of her contraction.

R. E. WILLIAMS.

FURTHER NOTICE.—Having assigned all my propert to Simeon M. Williams, for the benefit of my creditors, al persons having claims against me, will present them to him and he will pay them according to the directions of the deed of trust, executed by me this day.

R. E. WILLIAMS.

October 27, 1856. 98—sw3t.

Steam Saw Mill for Sale.

WE OFFER FOR SALE OUR STEAM SAW MILL, which is forty-five horse power, and built under the supervision of an experienced machinist. The terms of payment will be made agreeable to the purchaser. The property can be delivered on or before the 1st of January, 1857. Apply to us either by letter or in person, at Raleigh.

HOGG & HAYWOOD,

Oct. 27, 1856. —sw 6w.

CLOAKS, TALMAS AND SHAWLS.

OUR ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE—MARKED AT low rates. Call and be supplied.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

---

3 DOZ. SILK VELVET VESTS—RICH COLORS, fine quality, just received.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

UNDER SHIRTS & DRAWERS.—A LARGE invoice of Merino, Lambs Wool and Silk, of all sizes, just received. W. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

SERVANTS CLOTHING.—GOOD CASSIMERE and Satinette Suits, expressly for our trade—*well made* Price $5 and $6.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Raleigh, October 23, 1856. 98—sw6t.

READY-MADE DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS, Over Coats, Talmas, Shawls, &c., &c., with a large assortment of Hosiery and other furnishing goods for gentlemen.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

October 23, 1856. 98—sw6t.

LOOK AT THIS.

WM. COOKE, TAKES THIS METHOD OF IN-forming his friends and customers that he has received his Fall and Winter stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, consisting, in part, of Coffee, Sugar, Brown, Crushed and Clarified; Black and Green Teas; Bacon, Lard, Meal, Candles, Adamantine and Tallow; Ground Allum and Liverpool Salt; Fine Tobacco and Cigars. Also a lot of Miles' fine Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, both for gentlemen and ladies' wear; and a great many other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash.

This establishment is the same recently occupied by Beckwith & Clayton, on Fayetteville Street, opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1856. 99—swtf.

☞ Spirit of the Age copy.

N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1857.

TURNER'S NORTH-CAROLINA ALMANAC for the Year of Our Lord 1857, this day published and sold wholesale and retail by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1856. 101—

ENGROSSING CLERK.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE MR. EUGENE MARTIN, of Rowan, as a candidate for the office of Engrossing Clerk to the present Legislature.

Nov. 17, 1856. 104—sw1t.

TRUST SALE

Of Magnolia Salt Sulphur Spring and Farm, and other Estate.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST EXECUTED by David Jordan to me for the benefit of his creditors generally, and duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of Nansemond County, I shall sell, on THURSDAY, the Fourth day of December next, at Public Auction, on the Premises, the well known "MAGNOLIA FARM," containing 164¾ acres, situated between the Norfolk and Petersburg and the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroads, and accessible to both, but *immediately on the latter,* thirteen miles from Portsmouth, and four from Suffolk. Also, ninety acres of Woodland nearly adjoining.

On the first named piece of Land is the justly celebrated "MAGNOLIA SALT SULPHUR SPRING," analyzed by one of the first Chemists of the country, and which analysis is said to develop the most rare and valuable alterative and other mineral properties of any Water either in this country or Europe; and its efficacy in many chronic and other diseases, and its unusually healthy location, should attract Capitalists to the merits of this property, for an extensive Eastern Watering Place.

The Proprietor states that the sales of the Water alone, although not introduced generally, beyond a few of the surrounding counties, have been worth $1100 per year, and he thinks by a little enterprise they may reach an amount in a short time that will be of more importance than all other considerations

The Land is rich in vegetable matter, and underlayed with a rich decomposed *shell marl,* reaching in some places within four and a half feet of the surface, and the Farm would make one of the best *Trucking* Farms in the county, rom the fact of its fertility and easy access to market.

The improvements will accommodate seventy-five visitors, and are in good order, together with all necessary out buildings. The whole improvements cost at least $5000.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold all the FURNITURE, of every kind, lately used in the Hotel and Cottages of the place, together with all other chattel Property, to-wit: Corn, Farming Implements, &c., &c. Also, a Negro Woman, a good cook and washer; and a likely Boy, fifteen years old.

For the analysis of the Water, which will be sent by mail to order, or any further particulars, apply to David Jordan, on the premises, or the subscriber in Suffolk, Va. Sale positive.

The title is believed to be good, but selling as Trustee I shall only give a Deed with special warranty.

TERMS—The Farm and Land, one-half at six months and the other half at twelve months, with interest from date, to be satisfactorily secured to the Trustee. The Negroes cash; and the chattel estate at three months, with interest from date. Bond and good security for all sums over $20; that and under, cash.

JNO. R. KILBY, Trustee.

Suffolk, Va., Oct. 15, 1856. 98—swtd.

Mitchell's Series of Dissected Maps.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PUBLISHING A SERIES of Dissected Maps, to which they would invite the attention of parents, teachers and others.

We have now ready,

Mitchell's Dissected Map of the United States.
" " " " Eastern "
" " " " Middle "
" " " " Southern "
" " " " Western "

The above are made from Mitchell's latest Maps, and although issued only ten weeks since, we are now using the FIFTH THOUSAND.

We are constantly receiving orders and recommendations from various parts of the United States, and numerous inquiries for them, for Schools and District Libraries, as well as from the trade.

They are neatly put up in book form, and will be found to be instructive as well as amusing for old and young.

The effort required to put them together without the key map, (which should not be referred to) will serve to indelibly impress on the mind the relative locality of the States, as well as their respective boundaries.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Better for children than a bushel of the dissected pictures gotten up merely for amusement. A child will never tire of these maps, and while he is amusing himself he will be insensibly acquiring a knowledge of the geography of his country.—*Zion's Herald.*

They combine instruction with amusement, and are admirably calculated to impress on the mind of the young, the locality of the different parts of their own country.—They make study attractive, and a young person will learn more in a single hour's amusement with these maps, than in hours of hard study of the ordinary ones.

Phren. Journal.

You cannot teach geography in any way so effectually as by setting the pupil to construct the map from these dissected parts. *"Independent."*

Exceeding valuable in imparting novelty and interest to a useful study. *Troy Times.*

An agreeable contrivance for blending amusement with instruction. *Tribune.*

In putting these maps together, which children delight to do, they will learn "geography without a master" and keep as quiet as mice. *Home Journal.*

Every family should possess this series of maps that the younger members may profitably while away their leisure hours. Nothing can be more useful.

Rochester Union.

An ingenious device, for teaching geography.

Evangelist.

Physic and geography were equally distasteful in our youthful days, but sugar coated pills have induced children to cry for the first, and we venture to assert that the ingenious originators of this idea, have rendered the second as attractive. *Yankee Blade.*

A valuable acquisition to a private library.

Presbyterian.

Booksellers and others will find the Dissected Maps to command a ready sale, especially of the United States, and the one of the series that contains their own State.

MERRIAM, MOORE & CO.,
Troy, N. Y.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1856. 101—

VALUABLE BOOKS.—LOUDON (J. C.) ARBO-retum et Fruticetum Britannicum; or, the Trees and Shrubs of Britain, pictorially and botanically delineated, and scientifically and popularly described, 8 vols., four of letter press and four of plates, 8vo.

National Cyclopædia of Useful Knowledge. Being a Cyclopædia of Alphabetical Reference for every subject of human inquiry; embracing Ancient and Modern Literature; History, Civil and Ecclesiastical; Chronology; Biography; Geography and Topography; Law and Government; Social Economy; Philosophy; Mathematics; Physical Science; Chemistry; Geology and Mineralogy; Zoology; Botany; Medicine; Surgery and Anatomy; Agriculture; Arts, Manufactures and Trade; Architecture; Painting and Engraving; Sculpture; Music. In 12 vols. 8 vo. half Russia.

An Encyclopædia of Architecture, Carpentery, and Building, from the earliest ages to the present time, by Peter Nicholson. First American edition, with large additions by Lomax and Gunyon, architects. Illustrated with 231 fine steel engravings. Two vols. large 4to. (Just published.) Neatly half bound in Russia.

This invaluable work, now for the first time published in the United States, contains a mine of useful practical information, interesting and valuable alike to the architect, the builder, the working man and the general reader.

Elegantly Illustrated Standard Works.

The Moore Gallery; a Series of 48 elegant steel engravings of Female Figures and Landscapes, illustrating Moore's Poems, with Prose and Poetical Descriptions. 1 vol. 4to.

Moore's Complete Poetical Works, with Notes and Life. Illustrated with 48 superb steel engravings. 1 vol. royal 8 vo. best antique mor. The best edition published.

The Byron Gallery; a Series of fifty highly-finished steel engravings of Female Figures, Landscapes, &c., illustrating Byron's Poems, with Prose and Poetical Descriptions. 1 vol. 4to.

Byron's Complete Poetical Works, with copious Notes, illustrated with 50 elegant steel plates. Royal 8vo.

For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1856. 101—

NOTICE.

Office of the Wil. & Weldon R. R. Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 31, 1856.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLD-ers of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Thursday the 18th of November. JAMES S. GREEN, *Sec'y.*

October 31, 1856. 100—tm.

NOW READY

Swaim's Justice—Revised.

THE NORTH-CAROLINA MAGISTRATE, a practical guide to the Laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, under the Revised Code of 1854'-55, together with full instructions, and numerous *Forms* and *Precedents.*

BY

EDWARD CANTWELL, Esq., L.L.B

Counsellor at Law.

One Vol. 8 vo., containing nearly 600 pages, handsomely printed on good paper, and well bound, in Law binding. Price, $3 50. Postage, 36 cents.

This day published and for sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, N. C., 1st Aug., 1856. 75—

THE COLOR TYPE,

A New and Beautiful Style of Picture.

CALL AT COPELAND'S NEW GALLERY IN THE upper part of the Post Office building, and see the Color Type (painted in oil colors,) and say if you have ever seen anything to surpass it, in the way of a *"sun picture."*

Sky-light, splendid cameras, neat and comfortable rooms, fine pictures, low prices.

So come along without delay,
And get a picture *with the pay.*

P. S.—Mr. Copeland continues to take Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, and paint portraits upon the most moderate terms possible.

Raleigh, October 1, 1856. 91—tJ1.

☞ Signal, Register and Biblical Recorder copy till 1st January.

NEW SPEAKER.—THE SOUTHERN SPEAKER or Sixth Reader; containing, in great variety, the Master Pieces of Oratory, in Prose, Poetry, and Dialogue; with an Appendix; embracing Knowles' Model Debate; the Declaration of Independence; Constitution of the United States, with marginal index; Washington's Farewell Address, with running index and marginal questions, by D. Barton Ross, A. M. N. G.

For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1856. 88—

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAR-olina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

President.

H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams,
T. H. Selby, } *Executive Committee.*
C. W. D. Hutchings,

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President,*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*

CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D.
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Medical Board of Consultation.*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D.

R. H. BATTLE,
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT,

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

FOR SALE A DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOME ON the Hillsborough road, about 3½ miles from Raleigh, within five minutes walk of the Central Railroad. There are 162 acres of land, part of it valuable meadow and part woodland.

There is a young orchard containing several hundred of the choicest fruit trees, apricots, plums, peaches, and cherries; and there is besides an apple and peach orchard, ten years old, numbering 300 trees. There is also an excellent vineyard.

The house contains four rooms and is situated in a pleasant grove, commanding a fine view. There is a Spring of excellent water.

To a person desiring a Summer retreat from the City, or to one wishing to raise fruit and vegetables for the Wilmington and Raleigh markets, this place offers great facilities. The owner being absent, persons desirous of purchasing may apply to the subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES.

October 30. 1856. 99—sw5t.

To the Citizens, in and near Earpsboro'; and to the Public generally.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING QUALIFIED AS Executor of the last will. &c., of Norfleet Perry and Harrod Perry, at the last County Court of Franklin, hereby gives notice to those persons indebted to the estates of the said Norfleet and Harrod, to come forward and pay up, and those having claims against either of them to present them to the undersigned.

FURTHER.—All persons are forewarned settling their indebtedness to either of the parties above named, except with the undersigned, or some one appointed by him, in writing. JACOB H. COOLEY.

Nov. 14, 1856. 103—sw3t.

S. BABCOCK, Dentist,

(*Office over D. C. Murray's Store, nearly opposite the P. O.*)

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh and vicinity that he has opened an office at the above-named place, where he will be prepared at all times to perform all operations pertaining to Dentistry in a satisfactory manner at reasonable charges.—Particular attention given to filling and preserving the natural teeth. Also, to the regulation of children's teeth.

Artificial teeth inserted on gold or platini plates, singly or in setts, with artificial and continuous gums, in cases where required.

Nov. 13, 1856. 103—

Land and Real Estate Agency.

J. A. MANNING,

Leavenworth City, K. T.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO OFFER HIS services to the public as Land Agent, Surveyor, Draftsman, and Dealer in Land Warrants.

He will attend promptly to buying and selling real estate, collecting debts, paying taxes, buying, selling, and locating land warrants, and to all business pertaining to a General Land Agency.

REFERENCES.—Col. E. C. McCarty, Col. J. J. Clarkson, J. D. Henderson, Leavenworth City; J. C. Doughterty, R. B. Hawley, Memphis, Tenn; J. R. Connely, Hernando, Miss.

Nov. 15, 1856. 104—3m.

1900 Acres of Land for Sale.

I WILL SELL FROM ONE TO THIRTEEN HUNDRED Acres of Cape Fear River Land, lying twelve miles above Fayetteville, on the East side of the River. There are about Two Hundred Acres of cleared Land in fine condition. The aforesaid Land is not inferior to any in this section of the country, and is offered lower than any such land can be bought for in this or any of the neighboring counties—as I am determined to sell. The choice of three very healthy and desirable sand-hill places for a residence can be made, from one to one and a half miles from the Plantation,—one of these contains 200 acres of Pine Land, with a good two-story dwelling and all necessary out buildings, all new. Another tract contains 300 acres, with a task of new turpentine boxes, and is without improvements. A third tract contains 85 acres fine choice ridge land, partially improved. The neighborhood is very good, and the situation is healthy, pleasant and altogether desirable, The Northern Plank Road runs through each of the sand-hill tracts, and the plantation or river land has the advantage of a choice cow and hog range. Address,

NEILL McDUGALD,
Kyle's Landing, Cumberland, co., N. C.

Sept. 16, 1856. 90—sw3m.

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co.,
NEWBERN, April 19, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq. who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.

JOHN D. WHITFORD,
Prest. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.

April 29, 1856. 46—tf.

LARGE SALE

OF

VALUABLE NEGROES.

ON TUESDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF DECEMBER next, the subscriber will offer for sale at auction, at the Town of Halifax, North-Carolina, from

200 to 300 Valuable Negroes,

consisting of Field Hands and Mechanics, with their Families.

The said Negroes have been reared on the low-grounds of the Roanoke, and will be offered for sale in Families. The place of sale is on the line of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, over which two passenger trains pass each way daily.

The sale will be for Cash, but upon satisfactory security time will readily be given to make pecuniary arrangements.

Letters addressed to the subscriber at Raleigh will receive prompt attention. T. P. DEVEREUX.

Raleigh, Sept. 19, 1856. 89—sw6t.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—I HAVE recently obtained possession of the magnificent picture representing the death-bed scene of the venerable John Wesley. This large and imposing picture was painted by O. P. Copeland, Esq., expressly for exhibition, and sold by him some time ago to G. D. Weekly, from whom I have obtained it. I now offer it for sale on very reasonable terms, and feel assured that a *proper person* could by exhibiting it realize a handsome sum of money. The picture is about 10 by 15 feet in dimensions, and represents the great founder of Methodism, a few moments before his death, surrounded by some eighteen or twenty of his distinguished friends and followers, all as large as life. For particulars address,

GEORGE FISHER,
Raleigh, N. C.

Oct. 9, 1856. 93—2m.

Law Copartnership.

MILLER AND ROGERS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER. S. H. ROGERS.

October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

WILLIAM A. ALLEN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Practices in the Courts of Wake, Granville, and Franklin All business confided to him shall have his prompt attention. His Post-office is Rogers' Store, Wake Co. N. C.

May 26, 1856. 45—w&sw1y.

QUENT. BUSBEE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

Will promptly attend to any business intrusted to him in the United States and State Courts; and with the Executive or other departments of the State Government.

July 1, 1856. 66—tf.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.

Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

KEMP P. BATTLE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Wake and Franklin, and the Terms of the Supreme and Federal Courts.

July 1, 1856. 66—tf.

☞ Register copy.

To the Members of the Legislature.

A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF RAZORS pocket knives, hair and tooth brushes and razor strops. JOHN C. PALMER.

POCKET-BOOKS AND PORTMONIES. VERY superior article.

JOHN C. PALMER.

Nov. 13, 1856. 103—

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.

Wholesale Grocers,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wills' Warehouse.

NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter,
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, } *Norfolk.*
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va.
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1863. 78—

LEWIS & KING,

Commission Merchants,

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE

WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,

General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,

PETERSBURG, VA.

Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

J. M. STEVENSON,

GENERAL AGENT,

For the sale of all kinds of produce. All orders promptly attended to.

OFFICE NO. 34, NORTH-WATER ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

October 20, 1856. 96—sw1ypd.

REMOVAL.

HEARTT & IREDELL,

(*Late Heartt*

WILL, DURING THE FIRST WEEK IN THIS month, remove to the store recently occupied by the late Col. Routhac.

November 1, 1856. 99—swtf.

NOTICE.

AS I HAVE DETERMINED TO REMOVE SOUTH, I now offer my valuable tract of land for sale, containing four Hundred Acres, of which about one hundred and fifty acres are in a fine state of cultivation. The balance is well wooded and good arable land.

Said land has on it a first-rate dwelling house, all necessary out-houses, and a fine well of water in the yard, a fine orchard of apples and peaches of every kind.

Said land lies nine miles south-east of Raleigh, between the Wilmington and Newbern Roads, in one mile of Auburn.

I will take great pleasure in showing said land to any person who may wish to buy.

P. H. STURDEVANT.

August 19, 1856. 79—tf

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Change of Schedules on the North-Carolina Railroad, and the Charlotte and South-Carolina Railroad.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF August, 1856, the Passenger Trains on these Roads will run as follows:

NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Leave Goldsboro' at	2.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4 30 p m.
Leave Charlotte at	5.30 p. m.
Arrive at Goldsboro' at	7.45 a. m.

CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Leave Charlotte at	8.30 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia at	4.30 a. m.
Leave Columbia at	9.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.10 p. m.

Passengers taking this route will meet with no detention between Montgomery and New York—passing through a fine, healthy region in North and South-Carolina.—At Raleigh they have a choice of routes, via Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, or via Goldsboro' to Weldon, where both trains connect with the Inland Route by Richmond and Washington City, and with the Bay Line Route by Portsmouth to Baltimore.

THEODORE S. GARNETT,
Eng'r and Sup't N. C. R. R.

July 30, 1856. 73—swtf.

VALUABLE BOOKS.—RECENTLY PUBLISHED.—Sermons for the people; by F. D. Huntington, D. D.

Sin, Redemption, by Rev. D. N. Sheldon, D. D.

The Life of the Rev. Spencer H. Cone.

Contributions to Literature, by Samuel Gilman, D. D.

Wealth and Worth, or Maxims for Merchants and men of business, by Freeman Hunt, Editor of Merchants Magazine.

Liberty and Slavery, by Prof. Bledsoe of the University of Virginia.

Shepard's Constitutional Text Book, being a practical and familiar exposition of the Constitution of the United States; designed for the use of Colleges, Academies, and Schools. It is a valuable book of reference for all classes of people.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

September 1, 1856. 82—

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish all kinds of machinery in his line, of the very latest and most improved styles to wit; Mill gearing; solid master and skeleton spur wheels and trundles; circular saw mills, complete; thrashing machines from two to eight horse power, also Garlington's late improved patent thrasher; shingle machines; smut machines, warranted equal to any now in use; all kinds of turning plows, subsoil, Thompson's late improved iron plows; all kinds of Tobacco Presses; repairing brass taps; mill screws. Gumming and straightening Circular Saws, &c. He thinks his two horse power machine is superior to anything that has been offered to the public. With fifteen years practical experience, he flatters himself that he is competent to finish his work in the very best workman-like style, and all he asks is a trial to satisfy his customers. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. He will draw drafts or give any instruction that may be needed in putting up any of his machinery.

His address, Milton, N. C.; his foundry and shops, four miles South of that place.

N. B. The price of his smut machine is $75, at the shop; his two horse thrashing maching is worth $135; all other work as low as can be afforded.

J. J. YARBROUGH.

June 5th, 1856. 58—sw6m.

MASONIC.

THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS AND REPRESENTATIVES of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, are hereby informed that the Annual Communication of this Masonic body will be held in this City on Monday evening the first of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business.

Officers of the Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper representatives to be appointed in conformity with the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge.

WM. T. BAIN, *Grand Secretary.*

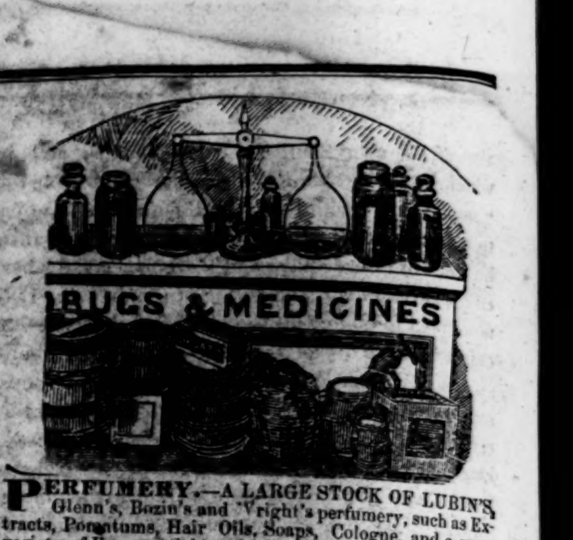
Raleigh, N. C., October 17th, 1856. 95—td.

☞ Register and Signal please copy.

BENTON'S WORK COMPLETE, IN TWO large octavo volumes, comprising upwards of 1500 pages. Either volume sold separately.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

September 15, 1856. 86—



PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bazin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CER-tain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALI-ty, may be had at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOPS.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SAND PAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sand-paper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

Trustee's Sale.

WAKE COUNTY, N. C.—BY VIRTUE OF A deed of trust to me executed by William J. Clarke, dated 27th of December, 1855, registered in Book XX, pp. 791, 792, records of Wake County, and for the purposes therein specified, I hereby offer for sale one lot, on Newbern St., in the City of Raleigh, purchased by the said Clarke of the Clerk and Master in Equity for Wake County, at a sale under a decree of the Court of Equity, for partition, between the heirs of John C. Stedman, deceased; together with the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging,—the same being formerly the residence of the said William J. Clarke. The lot contains an acre, in high cultivation, is free from nut grass, contains many bearing fruit trees, and is situated directly opposite the Bank of the State and the Espiscopal Church in said City, and is about one hundred yards east of the east gate of the Capitol Square. Repairs to the amount of $1000 have been recently put upon the buildings, four in number, including a dwelling house, with six rooms, an office, two kitchens, etc.

Also, by virtue of the same deed, and for the benefit of all concerned, I offer for sale a valuable tract of land, thirty two acres, upon Neuse river, in the county of Wake, with the buildings thereon, known as the Neuse River Oil Mills. Price $4,000. The mill seat sold fifteen years ago to Clarke and Jeffreys for $2,000. Since that time, an entirely new Saw and Oil Mill, with press hullers, heaters, flattening mill, and jumpers, and a new dam, have been erected and added thereto. This property was lately appraised at $5,000.

The object of these sales being mainly a change of investment, I am authorized, upon the money being safely secured, to let it go upon a liberal credit. To any one disposed to locate in Wake, and engage in a lucrative business, the present is a rare opportunity for securing a town residence and a business stand in a populous country neighborhood. They will be sold together or separately, and the title warranted.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Trustee.

Raleigh, July 25, 1856. swtf—72.

CLERK WANTED.—AN EFFICIENT BUSINESS man will find employment as a Clerk in the Post Office at Raleigh, N.C. He must write a good business hand, and come well recommended

W. WHITE, P M

September 2, 1856. 86—tf

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAV-ING determined to remove to the West, offers for sale his valuable tract of land, lying ten miles West of Raleigh, in a high and healthy neighborhood. The tract consists of 738 acres of which about 250 acres are open and in a state of cultivation. There are on the premises a good dwelling house, with all necessary outhouses, embracing stables, cotton gin, smokehouse, cribs, &c. Also three wells of good water, and several excellent springs in different parts of the plantation. There are between two and three hundred acres of bottom land, of which about 125 acres are cleared, and the remainder is well timbered with oak and pine.

I will sell the above land, either entire or in portions to suit purchasers, on moderate terms, and will receive in payment either cash or likely young negroes. Apply to the subscriber on the premises; or, if by letter, direct to Raleigh, N. C. THOMAS YOUNG.

Septemder 15, 1856. 96—swtf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—PITT County.—In Equity.—Barbara Briley vs. James A. Brown, Executor to the Estate of Irvin Briley.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James A. Brown, the defendant, is not a resident of this State; It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the North-Carolina Standard, for the said James A. Brown to make his personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday in March next, or judgment, *pro confesso,* will be taken as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness: Goold Hoyt, Clerk and Master in Equity for Pitt County. GOOLD HOYT, C. M. E.

Sept. 23, 1856. 1151—w6w.

IMPORTANT SALE.

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1856, WILL BE sold at public sale, on the premises, the valuable tract of land, situate in the County of Wayne, on Nahunta Swamp, adjoining the lands of Robert Taylor, George Thompson and others, known as the Thompson plantation, containing about twelve hundred acres. On the plantation, there is a good convenient dwelling—also, large and commodious barns, a cotton-gin and screw and all other necessary buildings.

Also at the same time, will be sold about 150 bales of cotton, 12 or 1500 barrels of corn and many other articles.

Terms.—The land will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years. The other property on a credit of six months. Bonds and approved sureties required.

By order of the representatives of
ELIAS BARNES, dec.

Oct. 18, 1856. 96—td.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, October 8, 1856.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 13TH INST., THE Mail Train will leave Raleigh at 8 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Weldon at 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., and arrive at Raleigh at 7. Passengers going North will take breakfast in Raleigh.

R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.

October 9, 1856. 96—tf.

CONSTANT ARRIVALS.—WE ARE RECEIV-ING daily, by Express, accessions to our now large and attractive stock of Ready-Made Clothing.

The increasing demand at this concern since its first establishment in 1847 is an evidence that there is no humbug in the Goods we sell, and we have this season prepared a larger and better selection, we think than has ever before been exhibited in this City.

We have now a most complete assortment of the finest Dress Goods for gentlemen, warranted to fit in a style unequalled by the best Merchant Tailors.

Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to call and examine. W. H. WILLIAMS, Agent,
at the old stand of E. L. Harding's.

October 9, 1856. 93—6t.

A SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.—A young man who is well qualified, with experience in teaching, will do well to apply to the Trustees of Union Hill Academy. The best references will be expected.

Letters of enquiry should be directed to Battleboro' Edgecombe county, N. C.

D. A. L. RICKS, Sec'y.

Oct. 13, 1856. 94—tf.